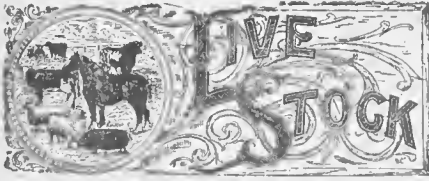


THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

Vol. 18; No. 23.
Whole No. 227.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, DECEMBER 5, 1899.

\$1 a Year,
in advance.



THE HORSE.

New York Horse Show.

The horse show held at Madison Square Garden in the middle of November is the greatest and most fashionable gathering of the kind on the continent of America. Splendid specimens of horse flesh in the ring and galleries crowded with fine women to see and be seen make a brave show indeed, and every year the show becomes more attractive. There was only a limited turnout in nearly all the sections, but what

Hackneys under 14 hands were led by Brandon, a son of Cadet and champion at Philadelphia. Later on he had 2nd in harness with a big lot in the ring. In 2-year-olds, Derby Danegelt, by Fandango was 1st, Faro 2nd. In yearlings, Diplomatist, a London winner, was 1st, a son of Fandango 2nd.

In mares over 15.2, Lady Sutton, a frequent winner, was 1st; Bonwick Belle, 2nd. In mares 15.2 to 15, Laodamia, by Contest, brother of Cadet, was 1st, and later on champion female, with Lady Sutton reserve. For mares under 15, Elegance 2nd was 1st, Kitty Glen 2nd. Sutton Lily, winner of 13 firsts in England and 1st and 2nd at previous New York shows, was 4th. In 2-year-olds, Victoria 3rd was 1st; Indian Queen, champion at Philadelphia, 2nd. All had so far been shown on the leading rein. A \$500 prize for mares or geldings bred in America was won by The Squaw, by Enthorpe Performer. Princess Olga 2nd.

In trotting stock there were more animals shown. In stallions, Advertiser,

A Great Prize Winner.

A table prepared by the Scottish Farmer goes to show that the 9-year-old Clyde stallion, Baron's Pride (9122), is credited as the sire of winners at ten of the best shows in Scotland, with by far the largest majority ever yet won by any Clydesdale sire. His get has within the year won 76 prizes, of which 30 were first prizes, and 8 championships out of a possible 12. There were 37 in all, male and female, required to win this wonderful list of honors. The 14-year-old stallion, Sir Everard, sire of Baron's Pride, came nearest him with 10 winners of 18 prizes, including one first and one championship. Many a grand horse has failed to become a sire of winners, but heredity has here a powerful demonstration.

J. H. Fraser, Edgeley, Assa.:—"The Nor'-West Farmer is a good anchor for a farmer."—Nov. 25, 1899.



View on the Ranch of A. W. Gillingham, Innisfail, Alta.

did show were the finest on the continent, most of them bought regardless of cost and fitted for all they were worth.

Hackneys were shown from seven American studs and by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont. Stock from Hillhurst, P. Q., by Barthorpe Performer, were entered, but had to stay at home on account of illness. Messrs. Robert Graham, Claremont; Dr. A. Smith, Toronto, and Stericker, Wisconsin, judged. Mr. Graham dropped out when his own horses were judged. In aged stallions, over 15.2, Graham's Lord Roseberry, 14 years old, by Lord Derby, out of a Denmark mare, was sire of Blucher, a front rank performer at last year's show, and Messrs. Graham found out the old horse where he had been hidden for years, putting him in fine shape, but he had to yield first place to Fandango, a 9-year-old, with the best English blood in him and sire of some fine young stock. Later on Fandango had 1st for four of his progeny and championship of the breed, an unparalleled achievement. For stallions under 15.2 Prince Crompton, by Danegelt, won first place for the third time. Chesterbrook, a splendid second.

2.15½, by Electioneer, out of Lulu Wilkes, was 1st; Medio, by Pilot Medium, 2nd. The championship of the trotters was won by Dare Devil, son of Mambrino King, and 1st in the racing class later on. In the driving class, Emolita 1st, and in Roadsters, Melody 1st. Her owner, Col. Kip, died during the show. His team of mares also took 1st in their class, and but for their being withdrawn owing to the death of their owner, one of these four mares would have had the championship in their class.

There was a great turnout of saddle horses of all sizes and weights, many of them splendid animals, and a less satisfactory exhibit of cavalry mounts. Altogether this was considered the finest show of the seventeen held at this place.

R. Hall, Austin, Man.:—"Your paper comes to hand twice every month and I may say I am highly pleased with it, it gives one a fine lot of reading these long winter evenings. Please find enclosed one dollar, and wishing The Farmer the best of good luck."—Dec. 2, 1899.

Canadian War Horses.

While Canada may think she has mounts suitable for use in the Imperial army, it will be difficult to convince the war office that such is the case. The following from an English exchange shows how the subject is viewed in the old land: "The Canadian Secretary of State has recently cabled to Great Britain to the effect that Canada is in a position to supply artillery horses for South Africa. Some doubt this statement, and refer to the fact that a few years ago an imperial officer who visited Canada could not obtain a sufficient supply of horses for remounts for the cavalry. When the American civil war was in progress, Canada supplied a great many horses for use in the army. But since then horse-breeding has greatly deteriorated in that country, and, instead of having a supply of really good horses suitable for army or artillery purposes, many of the Canadian farmers are overstocked with a lot of inferior animals for which there is no regular or active demand. An improvement has, however, been made in this direction during the past year or two."

Holford's Horse Master.

We present in this issue an illustration of a contrivance, patented by Rev. D. Holford, of Birtle, Man., which we believe will be welcomed by all who handle horses. It is designed to control vicious horses. It consists of a simple and effective device attached to the hames at one end and to the bit at the other. A glance at the illustration will show the plan. Metal rods are attached rigidly, one to each hame, just above the hame tug. One half is a hollow tube, the other half slides into the hollow part and can be adjusted to any length for an easy position for a horse by a spring and plunger. Those who have to deal with horses know that the head has to be lowered before a horse can kick or buck. This device holds the head firm and prevents the horse lowering it; therefore, he

be widely used. I have much pleasure in recommending it to all who have need of such a device."

We feel sure that for certain purposes it is superior to any implement now in use by veterinarians. Horses that are given to shying can be cured with this device, because they cannot get their head out of a straight line with their body. Rev. Mr. Holford showed his attachment, or as he prefers to call it, "Horse Master," at the Brandon fair, and it received very favorable comment. Though not placed on the market, nearly one hundred orders have been received. He has patented it in both the United States and Canada, and has made arrangements to put the article on the market at once. As the attachment to the hames has to be of a rigid nature, the hames will form part of the contrivance and be sold with it. The retail price has



Lyon Macgregor (10376), [2308], Champion Clydesdale Stallion at the Toronto Industrial, 1899, property of Robt. Davies, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, Toronto.

1st at Wigtownshire, Scotland, as a foal; 1st at Newton Stuart, Scotland, as a foal, and 2nd at Stranraer, Scotland, also as a foal; 1st at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, as a yearling; 1st at Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, as a yearling; also 2nd at Chicago Horse Show, as a yearling. As a two-year-old, he won 1st at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, the only time shown that year. This spring, 1899, as a three-year-old, he won 1st at the Canadian Horse Show, also winning the sweepstakes over all ages.

cannot kick or plunge. The ends of the rods are joined by a cross-rod, which passes under the jaw, and the attachment at the harness, though preventing the horse lowering his head, allows the outer end of the rods to be elevated. Thus a horse's head can be elevated and held in that position by the cross-bar under the jaw. An obstinate horse can thus be given a drench by one man, which could not be accomplished in any other way. A trial of this device was made by Dr. F. Torrance at Winnipeg, who reports as follows:—

"After a careful examination and trial of your invention, 'The Horse Master,' I am convinced of its genuine utility, and am satisfied that for many purposes, such as operations on the mouth and the administration of liquid medicine to horses, veterinary surgeons will find it of great assistance, while as a means of controlling vicious horses or unbroken ones, it should

been fixed at \$6, and in a few days all orders can be supplied. F. Wilcox, Birtle, has been appointed general agent for Manitoba and the Territories. See his advertisement in another place in this issue.

Jos. Dugan, Castleberry, Man.:—"I consider your paper the best agricultural paper in Canada."—Nov. 28, 1899.

Alex. Middleton, Ross Creek Ranch, Dunmore, Alta.:—"In renewing my subscription for The Nor'-West Farmer, allow me to thank you for your successful efforts in sending us a journal so full of useful and instructive knowledge. I have been amongst stock and farming all my life, but I always find some new pointers which I consider well worth more than double the subscription I enclose. I wish you many years of prosperity."—Nov. 18, 1899.

CATTLE.

The Stock Interests and Free Distribution of Sires.

The free distribution of pure bred sires throughout the West by the C. P. R. Company and the articles which have appeared in the columns of The Farmer from time to time have called forth expressions of approval and disapproval from a large number of breeders and farmers. Owing to its very extensive circle of readers, The Farmer receives a heavy correspondence from all parts of the country, and is thus in a position to fairly and accurately gauge the opinion of its readers on this question.

WHAT THE BREEDERS THINK.

The opinions of a large number of correspondents have been tabulated and show some very interesting facts. The great majority of our breeders of pure bred stock are most decidedly opposed to free distribution, and feel aggrieved that the company should take this action. On the other hand, there are some very notable exceptions. One or two of the larger breeders take the ground that the move is all right, that the object sought is the greatest good to the greatest number and not the aggrandizement of pure bred breeders, who are breeding stock as a business venture, and that they will, therefore, cheerfully submit to loss, should it come, that the general stock interests of the whole country may be advanced. This shows, as anyone who has moved among the stockmen well knows, that, as a class, they are not selfish, but open-hearted, generous men, anxious to see the stock interests of the country prosper.

WHAT THE FARMERS THINK.

Again, we glean from the correspondence of farmers, who are not breeders of pure bred stock, that the great majority of them favor the free distribution of pure bred sires, and especially so in districts where they have not as yet been introduced. These men point out that our export trade in cattle depends now more than in the past upon the stock of this country, for year by year the older provinces are going more and more into dairying, and the increased use of dairy sires, with the consequent deterioration of the stock for fattening purposes, is reducing the number of available export cattle. It is, therefore, of great importance to this western country that as many pure bred sires be used as possible. Fair-minded farmers, however, are not slow to point out that they think this move, while beneficial to the country generally, is liable to work injury to the breeders who have invested money in pure bred stock.

WORKS HARM.

The extent of this injury and the effect this policy will have, if followed out, on the pure bred interests is variously estimated. The majority of the breeders who have expressed themselves on the matter say most decidedly that if continued it will close them out. It comes particularly hard on new beginners and the smaller breeders, practically paralyzing their work. The following extracts from letters received show how the matter is viewed by them:—

"It has already affected my sales."

"It will check, if not kill, the industry."

"If these shipments are continued, they will lessen the value of pure bred stock in the eyes of the average farmer."

"Farmers and ranchers naturally say, if we can get an animal for nothing we will not purchase one."

"It will injure the trade in the future, because more or less of the half-bred stock

of these free sires will be retained for sires."

"It is discouraging in the extreme, just at this point, when a great many breeders have invested heavily in foundation stock and are now getting some animals for sale."

"It has affected our sale of pigs already, and will most certainly ruin the whole business if continued."

"The breeders of this country have shown commendable enterprise in establishing herds second to none in Canada. Year after year they have gone east and procured, at very high prices, the choice of the best eastern herds, and, in addition to the purchase price, have paid heavy transportation rates. Men are not likely to pay for what they can procure for nothing; hence free distribution of stock on a large scale would destroy the local breeders' business, and eventually injure the stock interests of the country."

"I think I am safe in saying that only for this freak of generosity on the part of the C.P.R. this fall and winter would have been the most profitable one the breeders of Western Canada ever saw."

"As far as breeding in this country goes, free distribution will simply close every es-

mostly from farmers and some of the breeders, present another aspect worth looking at:—

"I am most decidedly in favor of free distribution of pure bred sires by the C. P. R. I don't think it will affect the pure bred interests, rather stimulate them."

A breeder says: "It will be a great benefit to the people of this country, and if sires are carried free will help our sales, as there are a lot of people who would buy if sires were carried free."

"The free distribution of sires will be of great benefit if placed among those who do not know the value of pure bred sires. The people brought into the country last season will have to be educated along these lines."

"I think a few years will show that this free distribution will cause the use of a great many more pure bred sires, and will thus be a benefit to the breeders ultimately, as the C. P. R. cannot continue free distribution forever."

"It will be a wise thing if not carried beyond next year."

"It will not affect the pure bred stock interests, but will improve the quality of our grades. It has not affected any sales,

"The breeders of pure bred stock cannot compete with the C. P. R."

"It creates uncertainty, destroys business that has taken time and money to establish on a sound basis. Something for nothing will be lightly esteemed—poor feed and poor care."

"The moral effect on the public is bad."

"It will stop breeders from importing the better class of stock."

"It comes very near charity, and we don't want that from the C. P. R."

"I believe that what a man buys with his best judgment, and pays for with his own money, he is most likely to appreciate and in the end all concerned will be more benefitted than by accepting something for nothing."

"It will reduce the value of pure bred cattle 50 per cent. and ruin the industry."

"No person values anything very highly that costs nothing, and if not valued highly it will not be cared for."

THE OTHER SIDE.

It is only natural that we should look at things as they affect us. It is not so easy to see how it affects the other fellow. The breeders seem to think that they are



The Home of J. Jardine, Pembina Valley, 6 miles south of Manitou, Man.

establishment, unless the C. P. R. buys our stock and gives it to our customers. Then, unless there are at least as many sires furnished free as would have been bred under natural conditions, the number will be lessened and perhaps the quality lowered as well. It will be still worse than that, for every one will expect to get a free sire when his turn comes, and in the meantime will use anything that comes handy. I have not made a sale since the project was mooted. I have had the usual number of inquiries for sires, and I believe that if the inquirers were thoroughly satisfied they would not get one free many of them would buy, but they will not buy so long as there is any chance of getting one free, and I don't blame them."

"It will have a very bad effect, if persisted in, unless the surplus home-bred stock is first purchased."

"It will seriously affect the breeders of Manitoba and the Territories and work especially for the benefit of Ontario breeders. It will certainly ruin the market for local breeders."

A GOOD MOVE.

While the above shows the feeling of a large majority of the breeders and some of the farmers, the following extracts,

but if it did, I believe in the greatest good to the greatest number."

IS IT IN THE INTERESTS OF STOCK RAISING?

The object the railroad company had in distributing pure bred sires in the west was to improve the stock of backward districts, districts into which but few, if any, such sires had been introduced. This object is a commendable one and deserving of every praise. But The Farmer has pointed out, and is still of the same opinion, that such a policy, commendable and worthy as it is, cannot be carried out without working some injury to those who invested money in pure bred stock. The breeders are almost unanimous in declaring that it is not in the best interests of the country. Let them speak:—

"I do not think the farmers of the west need any spoon-feeding; all they want is fair treatment."

"It does not supply the general want, but is a special favor to a few, and unfair to the breeders."

"It hurts all the breeders by reducing the value of their stock."

"It is certainly dealing a blow to the pure bred stock industry of the west."

"It will diminish the sale of pure bred stock that is here."

the ones most affected in this matter. There is another side to it, as there can be no doubt that could pure bred sires be distributed without injuring breeders, great good would be accomplished, because, as one writer says, "too many grade sires are used."

"I think it a good move, one calculated to help those in need of pure bred sires."

SUGGESTIONS AS TO HOW THE C. P. R. CAN HELP THE FARMERS OF THE WEST.

The article in The Farmer suggesting free transportation of pure bred sires from one part of the west to another for a few years has called forth approval as also disapproval, and many suggestions as to how the C. P. R. can help the farmers if they wish to show their generosity in a practical way. Here are a few that will make interesting reading:—

"I want no free transportation, no company can afford that, unless they rob Peter to pay Paul. If the company could have supplied all the grain cars needed of late it would have meant the price of a bull to many. Give us the same rate on lumber that elevator men get."

"Drop all free hauling of bulls, boars and M. P.'s and lower local rates."

"Free transportation would be the worst thing that ever happened Manitoba stock."

"Free transportation will help the country and injure no one."

"I think it would advance the stock interests greatly, as every one would take advantage of it."

"The C. P. R. can help by giving half-fare tickets to those travelling in quest of pure bred stock for their own use."

"If the company want to help the farmers, let them reduce the rate on lumber, so that farmers can put up better buildings for housing stock."

"I would rather pay a fair rate than have free transportation."

"If they can carry pure bred stock for free distribution freight free, they should be able to carry it free for breeders also. The difficulty of getting good sires is not so much the prices charged by the breeders as the cost of getting the animals home."

"Free transportation of sires for farmers would be an easy way to help them."

"Reduce the freight and express rates to about quarter what they now are."

"The live stock interests of the country

that I have just bought an extra well-bred bull at a high price for my own use, believing that the free distribution will be discontinued."

"Had the surplus stock of sires, at present held by the western breeders, been purchased for distribution the effect would have been as good and present holders would not have suffered."

"The C. P. R. has for years been bringing in Ontario stock, 1,500 miles, for \$75, and charging Manitoba breeders \$112 for a car from Manitoba points to Calgary, 900 miles. This is in favor of Ontario breeders. Give free freight from Manitoba to the west."

As stated in the last issue of The Farmer, Land Commissioner Hamilton, of the C. P. R., is willing to meet the breeders and talk over this whole question with them. From the suggestions made by our correspondents, and from this proposed conference, some practical plan should be evolved whereby the railway company can show their generosity and yet aid greatly in developing the stock interests of the west without causing hardship to any one. The Farmer feels confident that this will be the outcome of the conference.

for this purpose? Also something toward cheapening the cost of communication and transportation between buyer and seller? Let us take a quite common case as an illustration. A man at the western side of the province wants a good young bull and would like to see him before buying, and also to get the best. He would like to see two or three herds in the vicinity of Oak Lake, the same in the vicinity of Brandon, Carberry, Portage, Westbourne, Winnipeg, and half a dozen places in Southern Manitoba. Suppose he buys his bull for \$125; by the time he gets him home his expenses will have amounted to nearly the price of the bull. Of course, he could go a thousand miles further, to Ontario, for a little less; still it would make a good hole in the price of the bull. Surely something might be done to lessen that cost without costing the railway very much. It would be only that amount of added traffic, for under present conditions the man simply won't go, and most likely will not buy the bull.

But supposing the buyer has confidence enough in some breeder to order a bull sent to him, without seeing him and with no one in attendance, it surely would not be a hard thing for the company to provide a comfortable place in almost any train for one or two bulls, to take charge of them, see that they are made comfortable and forwarded, transhipped, if necessary, promptly and comfortably. Last winter, on a very cold day, I shipped a valuable bull. I went to see him shipped, but the train was so far behind time I had to come away without seeing him shipped. I afterwards learned he had been put in a common stock car alone, and was there for two days for a distance of about 100 miles. Such things ought not to be. Improvements might be made along these lines that would benefit the stock interest more and cost the company less than the free distribution of sires.

There surely could be no difficulty for a practical man to work out a scheme for a bonus of that kind, which would be no loss to the company and a great benefit to the stock interests. But if they are willing to put good money into this scheme, I have no doubt it might be done to advantage by simply bonusing the men who would keep a pure bred sire for the use of his neighbors.

I trust the Lord will remember this thing against the C. P. R. at the day of judgment, and if He does, I think we can stand it if they can.

Pointers from a Farmer.

By a "Mossback."

It is with some diffidence that I write of the free distribution of stock by the C. P. R., as, with the exception of poultry, I have not a pure bred female about the place, but it seems to me that if the importance of using pure bred sires is as great as we have been led to suppose, the scheme should be a good one for the country — though the breeders of pure bred stock seem to object. But it was ever thus. We are all deeply interested in the country — are all loud in our expression of good wishes for its welfare until our own particular interests are prejudicially affected; then, in the words of William H. Vanderbilt, "The country be d—."

At the immigration convention held in Winnipeg a couple of years ago, the apathy of the municipalities adjoining the City of Winnipeg in endeavoring to settle the vacant lands in the vicinity was adversely commented upon. But, as a good deal of our income is derived from the sale of eggs, poultry, vegetables, hay and like ar-



Figgis (76106). Owned at Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

have been paralyzed by excessive freight rates on individual animals. The best of men hesitate before paying what seems a high price for an animal they have not seen. Let the C. P. R. give free transportation on single animals and a refund of the cost of his railway fare when a purchaser returns with his purchase. Apply this to Manitoba and the Territories and it will greatly advance the stock interests."

"I feel certain that the C. P. R. would give greatly reduced freight rates for pure bred stock if the matter was placed before them by a good strong deputation from the breeders, or, better still, invite the leading officials to confer with the breeders association this winter."

"It would be much better for the C. P. R. to bonus owners of pure bred sires, giving them so much to serve their neighbors' cows. This would do away with cheap scrub sires."

"I believe that bonusing the owner of a pure bred sire for use on his neighbor's stock would do more than free transportation to advance stock interests. I have that confidence in the C. P. R. doing what is in the interests of the breeders of the west, who are doing more for the improvement of stock than many are aware,

Pointers from a Breeder.

By a Veteran.

Your article on "Pure Bred Sires for Nothing" in the Nov. 6th issue is all right and probably the best contribution that has been published on the subject. In the first place, if the C. P. R. want to help the stock interests of the West they should let people know just what they are going to do about bringing in more free sires. They should tell them just how many thousand they intend to bring in and how long they intend to continue after all the breeding establishments in the country are closed.

No doubt the C. P. R., in their own interests, would like to see more and better cattle shipped out of this country, and are willing to do something to develop that business, if they only knew what to do. The first thing they need to learn is that good food and comfortable housing is as important to the production of good stock as good breeding. It would be utter folly to present a pure bred sire to the man who will not provide the first of these requisites, with the hope of improving his stock. Could the C. P. R. not do something toward cheapening the cost of the material

Supplement to The Nor'-West Farmer.



FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR V.C. K.P. &c.

Commander-in-Chief of the Army in South Africa.

ticles, which are dependent largely on a local market, we could not see it to our advantage to assist in bringing in people to compete with us in our own line.

Again, when Gordon, Ironsides & Fares started to erect their abattoir, the press and public were almost unanimous in supporting the scheme, but the wholesale butchers protested strongly; their cry was "Othello's occupation's gone." Witness also the present rumpus over the elevator question.

The question would appear to resolve itself into: "Whether the present interests of the breeders of pure bred stock are paramount to those of the ordinary farmer?" I have an idea, and as it is only once in a while that I get that kind of a thing, perhaps you would allow me to submit it. No doubt the business of the breeders will be disarranged till this free distribution is stopped, but is it not possible that it may eventually work out to their benefit? When those who have been using the free sires

tion in cost of those the breeders want in future will be more than offset by the reduced price obtained for those bred in the country.

Free Transportation from Manitoba to the Territories.

In last issue it was stated that Land Commissioner Hamilton, of the C. P. R., was prepared to meet the breeders of Manitoba and talk over freight rates and transportation of pure bred stock from Ontario and from one point to another in the west. It was also stated that the Territorial government had been granted free transport for eight cars of pure bred sires from Ontario. Since then Commissioner Hamilton has extended the same privilege to the Territorial government from Manitoba points. The following is his letter stating this:—



Shorthorn Bull, Trout Creek Marengo.

The Farmer has much pleasure in presenting to its readers a photo of one of the excellent lot of Shorthorn bulls distributed by the C. P. R. in the West this fall. The bull is a rich roan, bought from the herd of W. D. Platt, Hamilton, Ont. He was calved Sept. 27, 1898, is sired by Oakwood John. His dam is Mildred by Crimson Chief. This animal was placed with T. G. Pearce, of Agricola, near Fort Saskatchewan, about twenty miles east of Edmonton, Alta. Mr. Pearce is from Muskoka, Ont., and is one of the members of and lives in the midst of a colony of successful farmers from that district, who settled in Alberta some years ago.

find out that their young stock is so much better than formerly, which it should be if there is anything in breed, will they not, when it is time to change sires, be loath to return to the old way, and will determine to use no scrub in future; or, having got the male, will not some be anxious to obtain a few young females, and thus give the business such an impetus that those who are now reviling the C. P. R. will be tumbling over one another to move a vote of thanks to the Company for its foresight?

I will not attempt to argue this out in opposition to the breeders, as they are necessarily in a better position to judge of their own interests than I am, but merely submit the idea for their consideration. Your scheme of the free transportation of pure bred sires appears also to be a good one, though perhaps it may also meet with opposition on the grounds that having paid freight on the importations at present in the country, it is hardly fair to reduce the cost of those to come in after this, but that will likely depend on whether the reduc-

Winnipeg, Nov. 30, 1899.
The Nor'-West Farmer,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—Your editorial, in your issue of the 20th inst., on the distribution of pure bred sires, points to the fact that the arrangement made by the Railway Company with the Territorial Government for the free transportation of eight carloads of thoroughbred stock, applies only to animals shipped from Ontario. I beg to say that in notifying the Territorial Government that free transportation would be given from Ontario for the stock that they contemplated purchasing, I was under the impression that they intended to confine their buying to Ontario, but, in looking over their request, I see that such is not the case, and I have therefore written to them to say that the Company will be pleased to extend the same arrangement for pure bred sires shipped from Manitoba points as they would from Ontario.

Yours truly,

L. A. HAMILTON,
Land Commissioner.

Breeders' Meetings at Chicago

The end of November saw quite a gathering of stockmen in Chicago to attend the annual meetings of their respective associations. The following is a brief report of these meetings:—

AMERICAN CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting brought out a fair attendance and the revival of the horse industry was ably told by the secretary, Alex. Galbraith, of Janesville, Wis. Vol. 9 of the Stud Book was not published owing to lack of funds, but in the future it will be issued annually. The treasurer's statement showed a balance of \$607 on the right side. All transfers not made within six months will be charged double fees. The rule of 1892, that required five pure bred crosses for fillies and six crosses for stallions to make them eligible for registration, was rescinded, and four crosses for mares and five for stallions was adopted. The rule of 1893 debaring the registration of grade Clydesdales was also rescinded. A resolution was passed raising the fees of registration from \$2 to \$4 and non-members from \$3 to \$5, with an added penalty of \$1 for members and \$3 for non-members if the animals are not recorded before July 1st succeeding birth.

The amalgamation of the Canadian Clydesdale association with the American Clydesdale association was discussed, and a general sentiment prevailed in favor of a consolidation. David McCrae, Guelph, Ont.; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.; Henry Wade, Toronto, Ont., and Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., members of the Canadian association, took favorable action in the direction of amalgamation.

The following resolution was passed:—
"That if any person shall offer a fraudulent pedigree for registration, and misrepresent the age of the animal at fairs, the fraud shall be exposed through the agricultural press and his further entries debarred."

N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn., was again elected president; the secretary was re-elected, and D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., and Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont., were placed on the executive. Robt. Davies, Toronto, and Oswald Sorby, Guelph, were elected as directors.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association was well attended. The association received for registration during the year fees amounting to over \$25,000, and the net assets are now over \$50,000. It is the oldest, largest and wealthiest stock association on the continent. Quite a contingent of Canadian breeders were present to try and induce the American association to accept Canadian Shorthorn certificates in the United States. At present Canadian Shorthorns have to be registered in the American record before they are admitted free of duty. Though this is the ruling of the Treasury Department at Washington, it is suggested by the Shorthorn association in their own interests. It will be a good thing for Canadians if this deputation is successful. The Canadian standard is equally as high and pure as that of the American association, and it is nothing short of pure spite on the part of their officers that this handicap is placed on Canadian cattle. A large sum of money was set aside as a show fund from which to offer premiums at leading shows.

COTSWOLD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in 1878 and embraces a great many Canadians as members. The treasurer's report showed

a balance on hand of \$2,300. D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., was elected president, while James Russell and John Rawlings were elected directors for Ontario.

GALLOWAY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

There was a good attendance, and the financial report showed a substantial balance on the right side. D. McCrae, of Guelph, Ont., was present to represent Canadian breeders and read a paper. He was elected a director, representing Ontario. Next meeting will be held in Kansas City.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The 16th annual meeting brought out the largest meet the association has ever had. The financial transactions for the year were very satisfactory, leaving a balance on hand of over \$13,000. Quite a sum was set aside for special premiums at fairs, and if the proposed international live stock exhibition to be held in Chicago in 1900 materialized \$5,000 was to be given in prizes. The old officers were re-elected.

Chicago International Live Stock Exposition.

The live stock men of Chicago, assisted by many of the breeders' associations, have decided to hold a monster International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago from December 1 to 8, 1900. It is intended that visitors will view a display of live stock on foot and dressed, packing house by-products, feeding appliances, draft horses, and other things pertinent to the live stock world never before attempted.

Representatives visited the various breeders' associations and enlisted their co-operation. The Angus association appropriated \$5,000 to be offered for premiums on that breed. The Shorthorn association set aside \$5,000. The Hereford association devoted \$5,000 to that breed at the show. The Polled Durhams, the Red Polled and the Galloway associations offer \$1,000 each in premiums, and the Cotswold Sheep association, \$500. The live stock interests of Chicago, together with the business element represented in other lines will put up from \$25,000 to \$50,000 to be divided among the breeds and the fat stock.

Great sales will be held of each of the breeds at the show, and an effort will be made to eclipse the great Royal show of England. Efforts will be made to secure buyers from the South American republics and representation will be asked from all European countries. Germany has already pledged representatives.

Wintering Without Roots.

The Scotch farmers are feeling badly because in many places the growing of turnips is becoming more difficult year by year. Turnips have been their chief standby as winter feed and farmers do not know how to do without them. One farmer suggests a substitute for them and has found it work well. It may work well here too: Take 3 parts Indian meal, 1½ parts of germ, and ½ part bean or pea meal; mix them up and moisten with cold water till turned into a dough. Let it stand till it has fully expanded. One bowl of this is given to each yearling morning and evening, with dry fodder after. This has proved what may be termed a cheap and most efficient food for the yearlings, for they thrive on it well.

Wm. H. S. Gange, Red Deer Hill:—"I am thoroughly satisfied with my dollar's worth. The Nor'-West Farmer is of great help to me."—Nov. 25, 1899.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States.

W. J. HELLIWELL, Oak Lake, breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. All kinds of above young stock for sale. Prices right.

R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2448

WM. McBRIDE, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253, Portage la Prairie, Man.

JAMES GLENNIE, Arden, Man. Importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull Calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

J. MOIR, Glendinning, Man. P. China Pigs, B. P. Rocks, L. Brahmas, S.L. Wyandottes, B. Turkeys, P. Ducks. Orders booked for pigs and eggs.

KENNETH McLEOD, Dugald, Manitoba. Chester White and Suffolk Pigs for sale. My stock are prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

JAS. TOLTON, Walkerton, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. A number of exceptionally fine young bulls. Prices right.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and P. China Swine. Young stock of both classes for sale. Prices satisfactory.

F. W. GREEN, Moosejaw, Assa., breeder and importer of high-class Shorthorns. Some fine young stock for sale, climatised to Western range.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass. Seed for sale.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

HY. BYERS, Macgregor, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in the West, headed by Rover Pogis, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

JAS. ROBERTSON, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs, Hereford Bull Calf; also Brome and Rye grass seed for sale.

A. & J. MORRISON, Carman, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. One 11 and one 24 months old bulls of exceptional quality for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Naiton Mills, P.Q. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642F

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Port Qu'Appelle, Assa. 1588

BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD. Full stock of A. J. C. Cows, Heifers and Bulls. Extra quality. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1643F

ROBT. WHITE, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by "Crimson Chief" (24057) Young stock for sale.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, breeder of Tamworth Pigs. Young Pigs for sale.

JAMES RODGERS, Panima, Alta., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. A few young bulls for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder of Polled Angus and Berkshires. Young Pigs for sale.

W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires, Southdowns, P. Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Poultry.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicester. Stock for sale. 2481

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale. 1731F

JAMES STANCOMBE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Three choice-bred Bulls for sale.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man. Ayrshire Cattle. A splendid pair of young bulls for sale.

JAMES STRANG, Baldur, Man., Shorthorns. Excellent milkers. Some fine youngsters on hand.

ALEX. McNAUGHTON, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Pol. Chinas. Young stock for sale.

JAS. GORRELL & SONS, Pilot Mound, Man., Short Horn breeders. Fine young bulls. Prices right.

THOS. H. WEBB, Clearwater, Man. Breeder of Berkshire Swine. Correspondence solicited.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man. Young Tamworth Pigs of all ages for sale cheap from imp. stock.

A. B. SMITH, Moosomin, Assa. Breeder of Cotswolds, Southdowns; Berkshires, Chester Whites.

WALTER JAMES, Rosser, Man. Breeder of choice Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Fairfax, Manitoba, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. 4 home-bred young bulls for sale.

JOHN S. GIBSON, Morden, Man. Shorthorns and Poland Chins. Young stock for sale.

H. KINNEAR, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

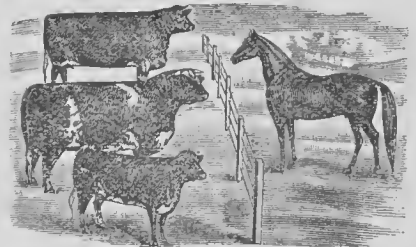
JAS. MURRAY, Breeder of Border Leicester Sheep. Young Rams for sale. Lyleton, Man. 1627F

GEO. RANKIN, Hamiota, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock always for sale. 2448

R. WADE, Birtle, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

W. D. FLATT HAMILTON, ONTARIO.



I will offer at
PUBLIC AUCTION, DEC. 20TH,
ON
35 IMP. SHORTHORN COWS & HEIFERS
8 IMPORTED BULLS

also 17 Canadian-bred Shorthorn Heifers, Cows and young Bulls. This lot will include the 37 head of imported Shorthorns which I have in quarantine at the present time. They are well worthy the attention of Shorthorn breeders, and will be put on sale in moderate breeding condition. Catalogue now ready, will be mailed upon application.

FOREST HOME FARM.



6 YOUNG BULLS by Manitoba Chief and Roble O'Day, and out of some of our best cows.

9 BERKSHIRE SOWS, of choice quality and breeding, from 5 months to 3 years.

The standard of our Yorkshire herd is steadily improving. Our stock boars (one winner of Sweepstakes at last Industrial, the other recently imported from England) are grand specimens of the breed. A choice lot of sows ready to breed. About 50 B.P. Rock cockerels, strong, healthy birds of great size and good marking. All at reasonable prices.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Roland, N.P.R. Carman, C.P.R. Pomeroy P.O., Man.

R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.

Lakeside Stock Farm.



SHORTHORN

COWS AND HEIFERS

of first-class breeding for sale, in calf to imported bull Sir Colin Campbell.

HOPE FARM

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, MAN.

Headquarters for GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Apply to T. M. CAMPBELL, Mgr.

AYRSHIRE BULL for sale, 4 years old, dark red, bred by Smith, Fairfield Plains. Sure and good stock-getter. D. McCuaig, Macdonald.

A fine 7 months old registered and grand lot of **B.R. Cocke-els** **JERSEY BULL** for sale cheap. J. T. THOMAS, Portage la Prairie.

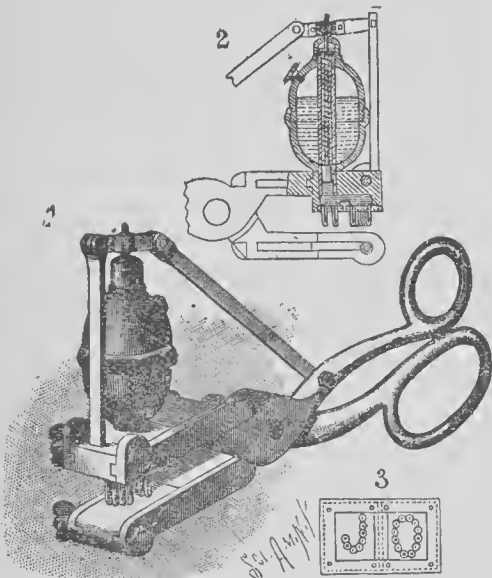
When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

Improved Branding Instrument.

Our illustration represents an improved device for branding and marking the ears of animals and simultaneously injecting an indelible fluid into the wound. The device has been patented by Walter A. Cameron, Stacey, Mont., and illustrated in the Scientific American. The great value of such a system lies in the fact that no part of the hide is injured as by the present system. We would judge, however, that it would be very difficult for stockmen to see the brand on an animal when on the ear. For small owners in fenced places such a method of branding would be much superior to metal tags, which are constantly being lost.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the complete instrument; Fig. 2 is a partial section; and Fig. 3 is a cross-section taken just above the marking devices.

The branding instrument consists of two levers pivoted together and provided with jaws. On the lower jaw a soft metal impression block is secured; and on the upper jaw a block is carried, having a chamber communicating by means of a tube with a reservoir containing the in-



delible fluid. The tube incloses a plunger operated from the upper lever and is provided with lateral ports at its upper and lower ends. The lower ports permit the liquid to flow into the chambered block when the plunger is raised; and the upper ports permit the liquid above the plunger to be forced back into the reservoir.

Symbol-carrying plates (Fig. 3) are removably secured to the chambered block. The symbols consist of letters, figures or other characters, and are formed of tubular pins.

In using the instrument the levers are operated to separate the jaws. By reason of this motion, the plunger will be drawn upward to permit the liquid from the reservoir to flow into the chamber. After placing the impression block carried by the lower jaw against the outer side of the animal's ear, the levers are operated to force the tubular pins into the ear, thereby causing the plunger to inject liquid into the wound.

A spring within the tube holds the plunger normally below the lower ports, so that the liquid will not escape when the device is not in use.

J. H. Ellis, P.M., Ellisboro, Assa.:—"The Nor'-West Farmer is much appreciated in and around Ellisboro."—Dec. 1, 1899.

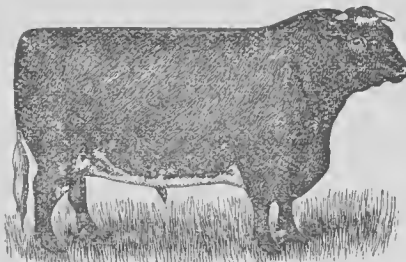
Marchmont Stock Farm.**SCOTCH - BRED SHORTHORNS**

I have now on hand for sale the 4-year-old bull Crown Jewel 16th (the heaviest and thickest bull ever shown at Winnipeg), 3 yearlings—one Ontario bred, and 17 bull calves, one imported in dam.

At moderate prices. Also **BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

TELEPHONE 1004B.

W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O.,
(7 miles North of Winnipeg.)

**J. E. SMITH** Importer & Breeder,
has for sale—

CLYDESDALES—Stallions and Mares, all ages.
SHORTHORNS—Bulls, Cows and Heifers.
HEREFORDS—Heifers.

All animals registered in their respective herd books. Everything for sale, except the stock bulls Lord Stanley 2nd and Golden Measure. If notified, visitors met at the station. Come and see the stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or wire—

J. E. SMITH, P.O. Box 274, Tel. 4, SMITHFIELD AV., BRANDON.

HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES

One year old bull, one calf; a litter of
11 pigs, 2 months, both sex.

A. B. POTTER. Montgomery, Assa.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS

I have been breeding Short horn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

OAK GROVE FARM.

**SHORTHORN
CATTLE and
LARGE, IMPROVED
YORKSHIRE
SWINE**



Orders booked now for Young Pigs. Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale a few very fine heifers, and the 8 months old bull Sharkey (dark red); also a fine bunch of sows with pig, and a few choice boars fit for service.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE and
CLYDESDALE HORSES.**

3 Young Bulls for sale. A number of young Bulls sired by Caithness.
PURVES THOMSON, Pilot Mound, Man.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER OF

**Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney
STALLIONS,**

Has a few choice ones for sale; also

Pure Bred Shropshire Sheep.



Rams and ewes from the most fashionable imported blood. Inspection invited. For full particulars apply
2236

Box 483, BRANDON, MAN.

Prairie Home Stock Farm,

CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.



**Shorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle
Shropshire Sheep
Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.**

Address all communications to JAS. YULE, Mgr.
2260

THOS. GREENWAY, PROP.

Choice Young Bulls for Sale!

Sired by **TOPSMAN**, the champion Short-horn Bull at Winnipeg and Toronto in 1899, and **STANLEY 6th**.

Anyone wishing to obtain a bull possessing individual merit and of high breeding can make no mistake in writing

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

J. McGREGOR & CO.

Breeders and Importers of

Western Range Horses

100 head of Agricultural, Driving and Saddle Horses now on hand.

TERMS AND PRICES RIGHT.

Barns and Corral corner of 13th and Rosser Ave.

Ranches—Rosebud and Bell, Montana.
Towner, North Dakota.

Head Office: **FLEMING BLK., BRANDON.**
Selling Agents at all principal points.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY

I have the largest flock of
LEICESTERS
in the West. Stock of both sex always
for sale.

Box 193, BRANDON, MAN.

Cattle Shipments to England.

The total shipments of cattle from Montreal to England this year amounted to 82,889 head, 11,894 of which were American. Besides these 1,144 head have been shipped from the city of Quebec, and a few from the Maritime provinces. These figures show a shrinkage over 1898 shipments of about 16,000 head.

Elements of Success in Breeding Cattle.

Two of the principal causes of unprofitableness in male cattle are too early breeding and subsequent lack of exercise. Uncertain and defective breeding power can very frequently be traced to either or both of these causes in combination and a bull that, if provided with the proper exercise, would be good for ten years of usefulness is very often played out before half that time. Some people who are convinced of the need of exercise keep their bulls in a loose box, but a more natural kind of exercise would be to have an enclosed yard, or best of all, an enclosed pasture with non-breeding stock for company.

Too early breeding in either male or female never fails to check growth in the immature parent, and it is rarely indeed that the offspring escapes the same tendency. By feeding growing foods liberally the evil effects of premature breeding may be to some extent modified, but nature's laws can never be violated with impunity. The more nearly we understand and comply with those unwritten laws on which success in breeding depends the more certainly may we reckon on permanent success in our breeding speculations.

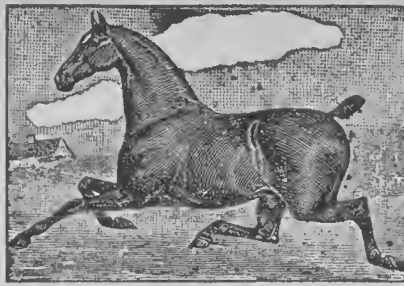
Herefords Still Booming.

There is evidently a decided demand for well bred Herefords in the south central States all the way from Illinois to Texas. T. C. Ponting is one of the oldest breeders in Illinois and at his recent sale 59 head sold for an average of \$205. Their condition was not nearly up to that favored in the prize ring and good judges agreed that more flesh would have made more money. Curiously enough females made an average double that of the bulls sold, 30 females averaging \$273. All of them were young. Two-year-old females sold up to \$500 and yearlings up to \$400. This shows that the aim of the buyers is to start breeding on their own account in preference to going north to buy bulls to grade up native cattle. Some of the highest priced animals went to Texas. Northern cattle are highly susceptible to Texas fever, but measures are being successfully taken to have them inoculated against this pest.

At another sale next day, Mr. Pinnell, a less known breeder, sold out 49 head, making an average of \$170. Some of these were this year's calves. Another breeder sold grade yearlings at \$31 and registered animals at an average of \$166.

As an evidence of the appreciation of choice Hereford blood, it may be mentioned that T. B. Sotham, one of the best judges of the breed paid \$700 for a 12-year-old cow. She has been a mother of winners and two calves from her would make her a good investment.

W. W. Orilvie, Montreal, Que.:—"Enclosed please find one dollar, my renewal subscription to The Nor'-West Farmer."—Nov. 26, 1899.



HACKNEYS FOR SALE.

Several Hackney Stallions, pure bred and registered. Can also supply yearling Hackney Stallions in the spring, with three crosses (unregistered).

RAWLINSON BROS.

Box 20, CALGARY, ALTA.

SASKATOON SHORTHORN STOCK FARM

Choice Stock for sale—

4 BULL CALVES, 6 months.
2 YEARLINGS, 17 months.
2 2 Yr. Old HEIFERS of high breeding

During the last 15 years animals in this herd have been successful winners at the Regina Territorial Exhibition, and at Saskatoon, Duck Lake, Rosthern and Prince Albert fairs. Terms to suit.

J. J. CASWELL,
Saskatoon, Sask.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY and Stock Farm.



Ayrshire Cattle,
Large English Berkshires,
Improved Tamworths.

Young stock for sale at all times. Farm within 5 minutes' walk Cen. Exptl. Farm.
R. REID & CO., HINTONBURG, ONT.

THORNCIFFE STOCK FARM.

The largest stud of Clydesdales in Canada, headed by the champion stallion of all ages

LYON MACGREGOR.

Stallions, mares, colts and fillies of all ages, from the best blood in Scotland and Canada. Now is the time to purchase a young colt, and raise him yourself. We have on hand colts and fillies, 8-year-olds, 2-year-olds, year-olds. Weanlings weighing over 800 lbs.

Ayrshire bulls and heifers from imported stock. Best milking strains with good teats. Terms reasonable. A visit to Thornciffe will repay you.

ROBT. DAVIES,
Thornciffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.

GLENWOOD FARM

Wm. B. Cockburn, Souris, Man.

Importer and Breeder of

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

I will arrive with a shipment of Shorthorn bulls and heifers and Yorkshire pigs, selected from Ontario herds. Intending purchasers will do well to write me or come and see them. Quality and prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Commissioner for all breeds of pure-bred stock. Selections personally made from Ontario herds, and delivered to any part of Manitoba. Enquiries solicited.

F. TORRANCE, VETERINARY SURGEON

Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and dental operations a specialty.

Office: 314 James St., Winnipeg.
Telephone 256.

EVERY STABLE REQUISITE

Correspond with us if you require new or second-hand Carriages or Buggies of any description. New or second-hand single or double Driving or Work HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, RUGS, ROBES, BLANKETS, etc.

We have the largest and oldest-established Horse Market in Canada. Auction sales every Tuesday and Friday throughout the year. Private sales every day. Consignments solicited. Special terms made for car-loads.

WALTER HARLAND SMITH,

AUCTIONEER AND PROPRIETOR,

"Grand's Repository," Toronto, Canada.
Established 1858.

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN.

BREEDER OF



Clydesdale Horses AND Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ontario. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R. REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder
and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.

FOR

HEREFORDS

CALL ON OR WRITE TO

J. E. MARPLES,
Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man
(Pipestone Branch C.P.R.)

J. C. & A. W. FLEMING PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Breeders of Cotswold Sheep, Poland China Pigs, Barred Rocks, and other breeds of poultry.

Growers of all the best varieties of POTATOES. Seed for sale.

Send for Catalogue, and mention this paper.

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

Proprietor of Boundary Herd of

POLAND CHINA SWINE



Our herd are direct descendants of such noted hogs as Canada Wilkes, Guy Wilkes 2nd, M. P. Sanders, and the Tecumsehs. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Write for what you want: satisfaction guaranteed. Prices always reasonable. Nothing but choice sows kept for breeders. We are now booking orders for spring pigs of 1899. We have a few good winter pigs for sale. Write and describe what you want, and we will endeavor to treat you as we would wish to be treated.

About the last of Jan'y., 1900, we will sell our entire herd of 40 Reg AYRSHIRE BULLS COWS & HEIFERS; also a Guernsey and a Shorthorn Bull and our herd of Red Tamworth. All must go, as business here is being closed up. Ask for Catalogue.
Caldwell Bros, Briery Bank Farm, Orchard Ont.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

Big Steers.

Visitors to the Paris exhibition are promised the sight of some pretty well developed beef cattle. The Toronto Globe has a special write-up of a cross-bred white steer, raised at "Bow Arrow," near Brandon, which his owners think can be made weigh two tons when exhibited. The following were his dimensions when taken on the 16th of November, 1899, Mr. John Dyke, Canadian Government agent at Liverpool, being present:—Length from tip of nose to butt of tail, 10 feet 10 inches; girth round the heart, 9 feet 7 inches; height at shoulder, 5 feet 8 inches. He is being fed on the farm of John Clark in the Ottawa Valley. A steer of that size must be worth looking at, but Brother Jonathan can go a long way beyond it. Advice from Fort Collins claim that on a ranch in that vicinity is to be seen the world's biggest steer. It is stated that this animal stands more than seven feet high, is eighteen feet from tip to tip, and five feet from the brisket to the top of the withers. It weighs between 4,500 and 5,000 lbs. It will put on good flesh and it is said will be used for exhibition purposes, having been purchased by show people.

In 1877 Messrs. Frankland and Reeves, cattle exporters, Toronto, sent a very large Canadian steer to the Royal Agricultural Show at Liverpool for exhibition where he drew a lot of attention and proved a big advertisement for Canada. He was afterwards exhibited at the Royal Aquarium, London.

Jos. Taylor, Fairfax, Man.:—"I have nothing but praise for The Nor'-West Farmer. It always takes an active interest in anything that is likely to benefit the farming community of this country."

An Illinois farmer has a hornless grade Shorthorn cow, four years old last spring. She started with one calf at two years old, two at three years and when four years old had triplets, two heifers and a bull.

There is a peculiar and fatal cattle disease now raging in Sweden, which has spread with great rapidity throughout the province of West Gothland. Animals are said to have died in large numbers, and what is worse, the disease has been communicated to human beings. Half a score attacked human beings have been admitted to a hospital. The malady is thought to be a kind of anthrax.

On Nov. 16th, a meeting of the ranchers of Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch, Assa., was held at the latter place, when a stock association was formed. The following officers were elected: President, P. Bonneau, Sr.; Vice-President, J. L. Legare; Sec.-Treas., Macgregor Rapelje; Directors, J. Z. Desautels, T. Bonneau, H. Townsend and L. Hanmer. The association is now offering the following bounties: For wolves, \$10 each; coyotes, 60 cents each.

At the London Dairy Show the prize winners in the milk and butter trials were not, as a rule, the animals that won places in the breeding classes. As a general thing the plainest looking cows proved themselves the best milkers. Symmetry and quality, while pleasing to the eye of the judge, cannot always be relied upon as indicating a heavy flow of milk. In these trials Shorthorns, pedigreed and grade, made excellent showings for the breed, illustrating most clearly that they were capable of holding their own as a dairy cow. Ayrshires also made splendid showings. Taking into consideration their diminutive size the Dexters and Kerries made perhaps the most satisfactory all-round results.

SHEEP.**Difficulties in Judging Sheep.**

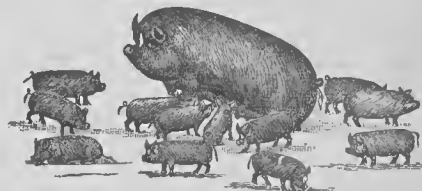
In judging sheep considerable latitude has to be allowed because the hand has to aid the eye and impressions made by handling are not interpreted in the same way by all judges. This difference in reading the results of handling combined with difference in ideas of what constitutes the correct type of a breed, leads to some very interesting decisions being given at exhibitions, where only one judge is employed. It was most strikingly illustrated at the last Illinois State Fair, where Professor Curtis, of the Iowa Agricultural College, was the judge. He, as a teacher of ideals in sheep husbandry, and as a man who has seen the best flocks of sheep on this continent and in Europe, should be a capable judge, but, when we read the following report of his judging at this fair, we wonder whether he has a hobby or whether the breeders of Shropshires as they are bred and judged in their native home are not up to their business. An agricultural exchange, in speaking of the Shropshires at this fair, says:

"Probably the most noticeable feature of Prof. Curtis' work was the way the imported sheep, Royal winners, most of them, fell back before home-bred sheep. Selecting as his type the medium sized sheep, with especial regard to breed type and quality, and discounting those that seemed to encroach upon the Oxford, Prof. Curtis worked steadily to this ideal and succeeded in overturning some of the decisions previously made. Indeed, the difference in standpoint is clearly indicated by the fact that the exhibit from Folly Farm, strong in Royal winners, that won the flock prize at the three leading Canadian exhibitions this fall, was not in the first flight on this occasion, and that, too, without having suffered in condition to any appreciable degree from their extended journeyings."

Such difference of opinion must always occur in the one judge system. Prof. Curtis is a man of no mean ability and in his work at Ames has steadily kept in view the utility or dollars and cents aspect in his experiments with live stock. Has he come to the conclusion that the English and Canadian breeders of Shropshires are striving to attain too much size in their sheep and has taken this striking and forcible way of teaching breeders of this continent that the somewhat smaller and more compact animal is the more profitable one to handle? Mere size should not count unless accompanied by quality, no matter what the breed. Such decisions as given by Prof. Curtis are always disquieting, however,

as they tend to unsettle the minds of many breeders as to the true type of their sheep. A single judge with a hobby will work harm, but a man with a strong conviction of what is the right thing will do untold good to the interests of any breed in moulding a correct ideal.

H. Irwin, Neepawa, is erecting a barn, 50x100 feet, for feeding cattle.

GOLD STANDARD HERD OF REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.

Just a few left of either sex. Can supply a few unrelated pairs. Am breeding a number of fine sows for early spring litters, and have already booked a number of orders for spring pigs. A number of grand young B. P. Rock cockerels from eggs brought from Illinois.

Correspondence solicited. Address—

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON,
MANITOU, MAN.

30 SHORTHORN BULLS

and as many
HEIFERS FOR SALE.

Write me before buying.

**Ridgewood Stock Farm, Souris, Man.**

WM. SHARMAN

BREEDER OF

High Class Herefords

A few early Bull Calves for sale.

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

No. 50202. 2 years old in February. Solid color, black tongue and switch. Took 1st prize in Winnipeg as calf.

H. R. KEYES, Midway, Man.

Plain View Stock Farm.

Box 58, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

F. W. BROWN

Importer and Breeder of

Shorthorns, Gotswolds and Berkshires

My stock are strictly in it yet. Young stock constantly on hand and for sale. Write for prices, or call and see. Visitors always welcome.

**THE LOSS OF AN EYE**

—terrible calamity. The tip of a horn often does it in tying up cattle. Cut off the horns quickly and humanely with the **Keystone DEHORNING Knife** sides noncrushing or tearing. Highest Award World's Fair. FULLY GUARANTEED. Write **KEYSTONE DEHORNING CO., PICTON, ONT.**

DENTONIA PARK FARM

EAST
TORONTO

COLEMAN, P.O.

W. E. H. MASSEY, Prop.

Address

DENTONIA PARK FARM, Coleman, Ont., Canada.

DENTONIA JERSEY HERD.**2 HANDSOME YOUNG BULLS For Sale**

Fit for service, one out of imported stock and one a splendid individual of the St. Lambert family, and exceedingly well bred.

This herd comprises several head of imported Jerseys. It won the herd prizes at Toronto and London Fairs last fall.

Among the Breeders.

J. J. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask., places an advertisement in this issue of his high bred Shorthorn stock.

Caldwell Bros., Orchard, Ont., intend holding an auction sale of Ayrshires and Tamworths in January. They are going to join us in the west.

N. Boyd's grand old trotting mare, Alice Withers, has been chloroformed and buried on his private race track south of Carberry. She was 26 years old, quite sound, and had in her day done excellent service as a breeder and racer.

R. G. Atkinson, Melita, Man., has purchased the carriage stallion, "World's Beauty," from A. Beaton, of Lyleton. This horse is a valuable addition to the stock of this district. He is descended from some of the very best standard bred stock in the states.

Jas. Robertson, Glendale, Man., writes: "I have sold Brome grass seed to several parties this fall and as the demand for it is good I will have no trouble in disposing of all I have. I have sold a fine boar pig to George Rogers, of Glendale. This is the second one he has bought from me inside of 2 months."

E. Herron, of Plumas, Man., has recently paid a visit to Ontario, and while there he purchased a choice car-load of Leicester sheep. Included in the lot are two grand ram lambs and 25 very choice ewes, which he purchased from Eastwood Bros., of Mimico. Mr. Herron believes in laying the foundation of a flock with the very best, and he certainly has got the true Leicester type in this bunch.

Joseph Lawrence & Sons, Restronguet Stock Farm, Clearwater, Man., write to say that they have purchased from Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilder on, the two-year-old bull, George Bruce, 25507. This bull took first prize at Toronto this fall in the two-year class. He was brought out by Jas. Yule, and when taken off the car at Crystal City weighed 2,100 lbs. In color he is a dark roan and a perfect show bull, but his present owners do not intend to put him in the show ring.

Thos. Speers, Oak Lake, has imported from the east a car of Shorthorns from one of the best breeding districts of Ontario. It includes 15 bulls from 8 to 12 months old, selected with a view to the wants of farmers. Some of them are of a quality fit to take places in the prize rings of the west later on. Included in the lot is Minthorn, a sappy, red three-year-old bull, bred by Cargill & Son, Ont., and Snowflake, a 4-year-old female, sired by Golden Eagle. Mr. Speers has had good success with former importations and we trust this lot will prove equally satisfactory to their purchasers.

W. B. Cockburn, Glenwood Farm, Souris, Man., writes us from the east that he is bringing out a carload of pure bred stock for sale in the west. He has purchased a farm here and intends to make this his home. He is bringing out a carload of stock for himself and is prepared to bring out stock for others. He has acted as judge at some of the best Ontario shows and as an exhibitor has won prizes for his stock at Ontario's biggest show and at the World's Fair, Chicago. He should be qualified, therefore, to select stock for those desiring to get it. See his ad. in this issue.

The renowned Jersey cow, Figgis, shown in this issue, was a member of the Hood Farm's Jersey herd at Toronto Industrial this year. She won 3rd place there, but did not freshen until the day after she was

shown. At the Wisconsin State Fair, at Milwaukee, she was 1st as best cow over three years old and champion for all over two years old. At Indiana State Fair, at Indianapolis, she was 1st and sweepstakes female any age. At Illinois State Fair she was 1st in her class and also at the St. Louis Fair, St. Louis, Mo. Thus, in 1899, she won at five different fairs under five different judges. She was also a prize-winner in 1898. She is a beautiful golden-fawn in color and shows well. She is a heavy producer, coming from a family noted for their butter yields. Her sire, Sophie's Tormentor, has 16 daughters in the 14-lb. test, and his sire has 41 tested daughters. Figgis's dam, Birdsey's Surprise, has a test of 14 lbs. 8 oz., and her sire has 6 daughters testing 14 lbs.

S. J. Thompson & Son, late of Carberry, now of Silver Heights, west of Winnipeg, inform us that things went off very well at their sale. Grade stock sold well and the surplus Yorkshire pigs they had for sale went off well, though there were too few buyers for the number of pigs sold to secure fancy prices. None of the Ayrshire cattle were sold, and some 14 head of Yorkshires were kept to lay the foundation of a new herd. J. G. Barron, Carberry, got in all five pigs among them, the sows Woodbine Molly and Woodbine Maid 2nd. Geo. Black, Wellwood, got the fine sow Woodbine Lass. Other pigs went to Thos. Worth, H. Glass, John Young, Charles Babb, John Gorrell and Alex. Anderson, G. S. Charleston, Brandon, got a nice pair by private sale. Messrs. Thompson are now established in their new quarters for the winter.

John Turner, of the Bonnie Brae Farm, Carroll, Man., is getting quite a nice herd of Polled Angus. His farm is within about a mile of the town, and one of our staff dropped off there the other day to see over the place. He had a herd which included seventeen head of pure-breds. This year he has had a nice crop of calves, including some thick, sturdy-looking young bulls and trim heifers. One little fellow dropped, in October, took our eye very much, being a wonderfully broad-backed, straight little darkey. Upon enquiry we found he was out of Charmer of Griswold, a sister of Athelstane of Griswold, which bull will be remembered as Traquair's sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg. Mr. Turner reports a good demand for young stock the past season and satisfactory sales. His breeding stock are all fresh, the oldest cow being seven years. A young bull to head the herd has been purchased from J. D. McGregor, Brandon. Although Mr. Turner moved on to his farm in 1897 with less than 100 acres cultivated he and his two sons now have over 400 acres broken and own a section and a half, having bought a new half this year.

Jas. Yule, manager of Premier Greenway's Prairie Home Stock Farm, has just returned from the east with another carload of stock, part of it for the farm and part for other breeders. Among his purchases are a number of fine Shorthorn bulls, of which we may mention: Grand Quality, by Indian Statesman, a son of Indian Chief. This young bull was third at Toronto this fall as a yearling, in the hands of Capt. Robson, Ilderton. He also purchased the two-year-old bull, George Bruce. Sylton Hero, a fine bull calf, comes from J. Davidson, Balsam, and a nice heifer calf from J. Duff, Myrtle. From H. Smith, Hay, he gets the beautiful roan heifer, Village Princess, 3rd at Toronto and London, and also the cow, Roseberry Lass, and a calf. A few Shropshire sheep and a fine lot of Berkshires from G. Green,

Fairview, go to make up his lot. A bunch of Cotswolds were brought up for D. Hysop & Son, Killarney. Mr. Yule also purchased the imported Clydesdale stallion, Royal Reward, 10003, by Dexter and out of a Top Gallant mare. He is a large horse with good feet and limbs. A team of drivers was also amongst the purchases.

As announced in his ad. in last issue, W. D. Flatt, Trout Creek Stock Farm, Hamilton, Ont., will hold the first of a series of annual sales from his well-known herd on Dec. 20. The herd numbers now some 120 head, included in this are a large number of high-priced and imported animals—animals acknowledged by all good breeders to be superior ones, of their kind. The catalogue contains the pedigrees of some 35 imported cows and heifers and 8 imported bulls, all carefully selected in England from leading herds by capable judges. Besides these some seventeen Canadian-bred cows, heifers and young bulls of choice breeding are offered. The imported stock will be just out of quarantine, and while perhaps not in the best condition to bring the highest prices for the seller they will be in good condition for the buyer to see just what they are. A glance through the catalogue shows that the breeding of the stock offered for sale is rich in the blood of the sires that have made the breed famous for its heavy fleshing qualities. Flatt is a young breeder, but he has put his heart and soul in this work, and has spent time and money to get the best and breed the best Shorthorn stock that is to be had. He has shown commendable pluck in going to England and bringing out such a fine lot of cattle. In the choice of this stock he has not relied on his own judgment solely, but has had the co-operation of men who are expert judges of choice Shorthorn cattle. It is, therefore certain that the cattle offered at this sale will be some of the best that ever went into a sale ring in Canada. In fact we believe this sale one of the most important sales of Shorthorns made in Canada and of more than usual interest to every breeder. If you haven't a catalogue of the animals to be sold, send for one.



HOLFORD'S HORSE MASTER

Invaluable to the Farmer, Stock Raiser, Rancher and Veterinary Surgeon. Brings the horse under complete control. With it one man can dress the most obstinate horse. Price \$6.00.

For full particulars, county rights, etc., address—

F. WILCOX, BIRTLE, MAN.
General Agent for Manitoba and N.W.T.

DORSET SHEEP and JERSEY CATTLE

I have a number of choice Dorset Horned Rams and Lamb Rams; also 2 registered Bull Calves for sale at reasonable figures.

W. J. WHITLEY, Emerson, Man.



Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Sprained Shoulder.

Subscriber, Oak Lake, Man.—“My horse stepped in a hole last July and sprained his shoulder and the cords of his leg. A V. S. gave me a blister, which I applied as directed, and it helped some. He is still lame, not fit to work, but in good condition. What can be done to cure him? Would you blister again?”

Answer—Yes, repeat the blister two or three times. You probably failed through not continuing the treatment. The trouble is now chronic, and repeated blistering offers the best mode of treatment.

Flatulence.

Subscriber, Forrest Station, Man.—“What is good for a horse that seems full of wind all the time? When I drive him just ordinary trotting, he scours badly and gets played right out.”

Answer—Give your horse a dose of physic (aloes), and after it has ceased operating, put him on a careful diet of good sound oats and hay, no bran except as a mash once or twice a week. Don't mix bran with his oats and don't water after feeding. Give him in each feed a small teaspoonful of powdered sulphate of iron, and a tablespoonful of bicarbonate of soda. After a week's treatment report how he is.

Oat Sheaves as Feed.

R. K., Virden, Man.—“I had a young mare in foal die very suddenly of indigestion about two weeks ago. She went off in about fifteen minutes after she was first noticed. She worked in the plow every day last spring and summer. I fed sheaf oats, the oats were frozen before being cut. I would like to know your opinion on the effect such food has on a horse's digestion.”

Answer.—Oat sheaves make very good fodder for horses, and the fact of the oats being frozen before cutting would only make them less nutritious, not less digestible. If the sheaves were properly cured they would not cause indigestion, and there must have been some other cause at work to cause your mare's attack.

Wounded Heel.

H. Talmay, Wapella, Assa.: “Three weeks ago, a three-year-old mare of mine went lame. I found a cut across the heel of her right fore foot about an inch and a half long, running under towards the frog. It has been kept clean, but it don't heal. It was got by working her on frozen trails unshod. What had I better do for it?”

Answer.—The wound “running under” the hoof must be relieved from pressure

of the hoof upon it. Pare away all the hoof and frog that lies next to the wound. If this is separated from the flesh it can easily be removed. If not, it requires care not to wound the flesh while cutting away the hoof or frog until only the thinnest possible layer remains. Now bathe the wound twice a day with the following lotion, and let it dry on: Sulphate of zinc, one ounce; acetate of lead, one ounce; soft water, one quart. Keep the mare in a warm stable and don't cover the wound..

Retention of the Afterbirth.

G. P. J., Ferndale.—“A three-year-old heifer with her first calf did not clean properly. It is two months since she calved; a little of the cleanings come away yet and smells bad. She is always switching her tail and makes water as soon as milking is started. She was very fat when she calved, and is fat still. What can I do for her, as her milk is tainted?”

Answer.—You should have attended to your cow as soon as she had passed the third day without cleaning. Her womb now contains the putrid remains of the placenta, which is gradually passing off in the fetid discharge. The cow will probably get rid of it all in time, and then her womb may return to a healthy state and she may get in calf again, but a considerable time will elapse, and the presence of this putridity in the womb is a source of danger as long as it remains. What should be done is to thoroughly cleanse the womb by washing it out with an antiseptic dissolved in warm water, repeating the washing daily until the organ is perfectly cleansed. This is an operation requiring skill and a special syringe, and you should employ a veterinary surgeon to do it.

Lameness.

Subscriber, Yorkton, Assa.—“I have a horse, nine or ten years old, that got lame on right front foot last August, and is still lame. No swelling, or soreness, but a good deal lame the first thing in the morning, especially on a hard road, but seems to get better after having walked a while. Have not worked him much since he got lame, but have to haul about a hundred tons of hay this winter a distance of two miles. Please advise me what to do to cure the horse. The horse is a good sized broncho and a very good one for his size.”

Answer.—It is impossible to say accurately from your description just where the seat of lameness is, but probably in the navicular joint of the foot. Lameness here is accompanied by no visible indication of pain (except lameness), and there is no swelling, the injured parts being so deeply concealed in the hoof that they are beyond our investigation. The lameness of navicular disease has the characteristics you mention; the horse improves after going a while, and is usually worse in the morning. This lameness is often incurable, but can usually be relieved by putting the hoof in the best shape possible to take pressure from the sore part. Keep the toe of the hoof short and the heel long, and in shoeing, raise the heel more than the toe.

Period of Aestum, Cruickshank Shorthorns.

Inquisitor, Gilbert Plains, Man.: 1. “What is the reason that cows come in season at such irregular periods, five, six or even eight weeks elapsing before they return to the bull? 2. Is there any chance of them being in calf when they act so instead of coming in season every three weeks? 3. In the Shorthorn breed is the

DR. WARNOCK'S ULCERKURE THE MODERN HEALING WONDER FOR BARB-WIRE CUTS.

We received the following letter on Oct. 13 last—

Prairie Home Stock Farm,
Crystal City, Oct. 12, 1899.

WESTERN VETERINARY CO.,
Winnipeg.
Dear Sirs,—We have used S. Warnock's Ulcerkure in our horstable this summer, and would not now be without it. It is the only preparation we have used which would heal up sore shoulders while the horses were working hard.

Yours truly, (Signed) JAS. YULE.

Ulcerkure will heal the worse forms of Scratches, Burns and Frost-bites. Good also for human Flesh. Large bottles, \$1.

Satisfaction All Around.

It is one of the enjoyable things about our business that our patrons write us nothing but complimentary letters after using—

MITCHELL'S ANTI LUMP JAW.

It is the only absolutely sure cure for Lump Jaw in cattle; it is the only cure whose proprietors are willing to back it with a guarantee to cure, or give you your money back.

PRICE \$2.00 POSTPAID. Send for our Free Book about Lump Jaw.

ALL DEALERS, OR
W. J. MITCHELL & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

BRANDON PUMP WORKS.



NOW IS THE TIME

to get your Pump repaired before the cold weather. Why wait till everything is covered with snow and ice, when you can get it done so much cheaper and better now.

We keep a supply of all kinds of Pump repairs; also a full stock of both Wood and Iron Pumps.

Our prices are the lowest. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Agent for Myers' Brass lined Cylinder Pumps.

Address—H. CATER, BRANDON, MAN.

SPECIALTIES FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

We can supply any specialties and novelties in Rubber and Metal goods at lowest cash prices. If you require any article whatever which is not to be found in the regular stores, write us, and we will quote you prices. All correspondence confidential. Send 2c. stamp for Circular.

THE UNIVERSAL SPECIALTY CO., P.O. Box 1142, MONTREAL

W. FERGUSON, Wholesale Wines and Liquors.

8th STREET,

BRANDON..

Mail Orders promptly executed.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

Cruikshank strain a beef or milking type?"

Answer.—1. Cows in good health and in easy circumstances usually come in season at regular periods, but many causes may interfere with this regularity. The condition of the cow, whether fat or lean, influences this function, and it has been observed by breeders that cows which become very fat are difficult to get pregnant. Leanness, on the other hand, if it reaches the point of emaciation, may produce the same effect by starving the ovaries. Exposure to cold and other hardships will often delay or suspend the function of the ovary, and thus interfere with the regular return of heat. Besides the causes named there may be many others which we know very little about, such as the influence of various diets, or of some plants used as fodder.

2. Sometimes a pregnant cow will show all the symptoms of oestrus, even to the point of accepting service, but it is quite the exception.

3. The Cruikshank is essentially a beef strain of Shorthorn.

Surfeit.

Subscriber, Plumas, Man.: "I have a sow two years old. I took her little pigs away from her when six weeks old. was feeding her heavy with barley chop and refuse from the house, was fed the same after pigs were taken off. Two days after pigs were taken off she took sick and just laid around; would not eat anything for several days, but would drink cold water. Got very thin and could hardly walk, stiffened up. Five days after she took sick she broke out all over her back in blood sores. Her flesh was hard and sore to the touch. In two weeks she was eating hearty again, but is still stiff on her legs. I gave her some salts, also some sulphur. Did I treat her right? She was a good milker. Did her milk go through her body? She be all right to breed again this winter?"

Answer.—You are right in thinking that the sudden weaning of the little pigs and the continued rich food had something to do with the sickness of the sow. As soon as the little ones stopped drawing milk from the mother the rich nutrient material which she was taking into her system had no proper destination, her blood became overloaded, and was actually poisonous to her tissues from the excess of proteid material it contained. The liver and kidneys became congested in the attempt to get rid of it, making her very sick, then the sores broke out in her skin and gave her relief. The promptest remedy in such cases is copious abstraction of blood. If the necessity for immediate relief is not so great, give a good purgative. But better than treatment is prevention by lowering the diet of the sow both before and after weaning.

Abnormal Lactation—Cracked Heels.

F. F. Norris, Man.: 1. "I have a mare, four years old, that seems at times to come to her milk and never had a colt. Her udder swells, becomes caked and very sore, more so if I do not milk her. Give cause and treatment. 2. Mare, four years old last spring, got cracked heels which never have healed perfectly. If I do not keep them greased, they will keep cracking yet. Her hind legs swell badly when standing twenty-four hours, but go down when taken out. She is in good condition and feels good. Please give treatment."

Answer.—1. The formation of milk under the circumstances you have mentioned is very rare in the mare, but has been frequently observed in the bitch. It is prob-

ably due to an unusual development of the mammary gland and a plethoric or full-blooded state of the system. There is nothing dangerous about it, but sometimes it is difficult to relieve the condition. Milking the gland is to be avoided, as it stimulates the gland and leads to an increase in the amount secreted. When the glands become much distended and painful a little should be milked out, but never milk out completely. Paint the gland all over with liniment of belladonna, and give the mare internally one drachm of powdered camphor twice daily.

2. Reduce the amount of grain fed to about half the working ration. Exercise every day and give three times a day in the feed a tablespoonful of powdered hyposulphate of soda. Apply zinc ointment to the cracks.

Symptomatic Anthrax or Black Leg.

A Reader, Elm Creek, Man.: "About ten days ago I lost a steer, 18 months old, that I was feeding for beef under the following conditions: He was running to pasture with the rest of the herd, and in the morning when we went to give him his grain, he was lying down and would not get up, eat grain nor drink water. But after a bit he got up of his own accord, when we saw that he could not use one hind leg, and was swollen some over the fleshy part of that hip. At times he would shiver, as if cold. Swelling increased, and during the afternoon he bloated, his breathing became short, and there was a crackling sensation under the skin when rubbed along the affected hip and back, which continued to spread and become more defined until and after death, which occurred that same night. After death a bloody froth began to issue from the mouth and nostrils.

"Last fall I lost four calves, averaging about six months old, that were fat, had been sucking all summer, and this last spring I lost another sucking calf two months old before the cattle had gone out to pasture. In all these cases the symptoms were very much the same as what I have described. Now, I would like your opinion, also that of some of your readers, if you think the trouble is anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, or whatever it may be. Also your advice as to treatment of future cases, and mode of prevention. If Pasteur vaccine is effectual, how often does it have to be repeated? I have been told by farmers around Morden that they find for the prevention of the spread of anthrax that to cut a slit in the dewlap and insert a quantity of pounded garlic is effectual. Do you know anything about it?"

Answer.—There is no doubt that your steer died of black leg, or, as it is scientifically known, symptomatic anthrax. This is a disease caused by a germ which gains access to the body through some insignificant wound or scratch, and rapidly multiplies in the tissues, producing the characteristic swelling. The crackling sensation felt on handling the enlargement is caused by the gas which is given off by the germs and cannot escape from beneath the skin. Death is caused by the toxins or poisonous products of the germs, which get into the blood and produce an effect similar to snake venom. As the germ of this disease remains in the soil of infected pastures, it is important to know how it can be prevented. The Pasteur vaccine is the most certain preventative known, and when properly used will render the cattle inoculated proof against the disease during the grazing season in which it is used. As cattle over two years old are naturally immune, it is usual only to inoculate the young stock. Setons in the dewlap have only a slight protective value and should not be depended on.



FLEMING'S
LUMP JAW
CURE

Trade Mark.

LUMP JAW

QUICKLY CURED.

A case of lump jaw in your herd means immediate loss; it may mean the infection of the rest of your herd; it may result in the distribution of the germs all over your pastures. All loss and danger can be positively averted by prompt use of

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

The only radical cure known. Is endorsed by the most prominent ranchers and shippers of the continent. Easy to use. Is applied externally. One to three applications cure. Leaves jaw sound and smooth. Cannot harm in any way. One bottle usually cures two or three ordinary or one severe case. Price \$2.00. Sold by druggists. Can be sent anywhere by mail.

Money cheerfully refunded if the remedy ever fails.

FREE:—Some important reports and an illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw. Write for them.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
St. George, Ont.**

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP

AND CATTLE WASH.

The Original Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all Insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders
Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free
from Infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at **75 Cents**. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.**

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.

Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1874

WANTED RELIABLE MEN

Good honest men in every locality, local or travelling, to introduce and advertise our goods tacking up show-cards on fences, along public roads and all conspicuous places. No experience needful. Salary or commission \$60 per month and expenses \$2.50 per day. Write at once for full particulars.

THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

Live Stock Impounded, Lost, or Estray.

The following is a list of animals impounded, lost, or estray since our November 20th issue:—

Impounded.

Argyle, Man.—One steer, color red and white, rising two years old, split in right ear and point cut off left ear, horseshoe brand on right hip and shoulder; one bull, color roan, about 1½ years old, with square hole in left ear. Jos. Emms, 12, 14, 1w.

East Selkirk, Man.—One yearling bull, color dark red, white under belly, half of right ear cut, no brand visible. Arthur J. Young, ne ½ 36, 12, 5e.

Gainsboro, Assa.—One red steer, one red steer with white star on face; one black steer, three white feet; one white steer calf; one white and red steer calf; three red steer calves with white spots; one small red heifer calf with white star on face. Leslie Cowan, 19, 4, 30w.

Greenridge, Man.—One dark red, dehorned cow, blind in left eye, branded H on left hip, aged. Hans Schultz, sw ½ 36, 2, 4e.

Indianford, Man.—One 2-year-old bull, color dark red, with white spots, white tail. George Tucker, 12, 9, 9.

Morris (Municipality), Parish of St. Agathe.—One whitish cow, with red on head and wire ring in left ear; one cow, color red and white, spotted; one cow, black and white spotted, without horns; one yearling heifer, color whitish, with red head; one yearling heifer, color black and white, without horns; one yearling heifer, color red, with half white tail and strip across head; one steer, color red, with white on head and white spots on feet, very broad horns. John Earl.

Niverville, Man.—One heifer, color red, coming 2 years old; one heifer, color white, coming 2 years old. John Harrison.

Oxbow, Assa.—One aged cow with calf at side, spotted red and white, long horns; two heifers, each two years old, black, both muleys; two yearling heifers, one dark red, other spotted red and white; one milch cow with calf at side, 4 years, dark red, spot on face; two heifers, one yearling, one 2-year-old, dark red, 2-year-old has star on face; two steers, each two years old, one spotted red and white, other roan. Shorthorns; one aged milch cow with calf at side, light roan, small; two heavy draft colts, 3 and 4 years, dark brown, one has blind eye and black points, other with star on face; two heavy Clydesdale mares, about 10 years, light brown and dark brown, spot on face, black points, one has humpy back and is lame in left hind leg; one yearling Clyde colt, light bay, spot on face, black points; one pony, 4 years old, black, branded P 5 Y; one heavy brood mare, aged, bay, white on face, hind feet white. Chas. McWilliams, se ½ 28, 4, 1w2.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—Thirty-one head of cattle, red and roan, calves, yearlings, two-year-old heifers and steers, one red yearling bull, aged roan bull with one horn and bob tail; some of cows have calves sucking; one gelding, 3 or 4 years, light grey; one mare, 2 or 3 years, sorrel, about 14 hands, small white ring around left hind foot; one yearling filly, bay, left hind foot white; one horse, aged, sorrel, star on forehead; one horse, about 8 years, dark brown, lump on right side of jaw; one mare, about 6 to 9 years, bay, about 14 hands, with bay foal at foot; one mare, 5 or 6 years, brown, about 14½ hands, spot on end of nose, sorrel foal at foot; one gelding, bay, half pony, about 2 years old. Andrew Johnson, se ½ 10, 21, 9w2.

Riga, Assa.—One mare, brown, star on forehead, right hind foot white, scar on left knee; one yearling horse colt, star on

forehead, hind feet white to fetlock; one horse, bay, rope round neck. John Jasper, sw ½ 28, 12, 33w2.

Ritchot, Man.—One red cow, white marks, about 4 years old. Wm. McDowell.

Spruce Creek, Man.—One horse, color sorrel, about 10 years old, both left feet white. Alfred J. Henderson, 22, 24, 20w.

St. Francois Xavier (Municipality).—

One year old heifer, color red grey, white spot on head; one muley, white spotted, with red head, one year old. Isidore Zastre.

St. Francois Xavier (Municipality).—One muley heifer, color black, 18 months old, some white under belly, no mark visible; one yearling heifer, color light red, white belly, a hole in the left ear. Norbert Deslourier.

Strassburg, Assa.—One horse, about 9 years, brown, was used as saddle horse, has black halter on, W on left shoulder, TM on left hip. Carl Retzer, 32, 23, 21w2.

Woodlands (Municipality).—One yearling bull, color red and white, mostly red; no other visible marks of identification. Thos. Parker, 10, 14, 2w.

Woodlands (Municipality).—One yearling steer, color red and white, white belly four white feet, white forehead, branded with a horse shoe on the right shoulder; four heifer calves, three red and white and one brindle, with white on both flanks, white on forehead; two bull calves, one all red and the other red, with both hind legs white and white on the back down the kidneys, and star in the forehead. Archie McMillan, 23, 13, 3w.

Lost.

Glen Adelaide, Assa.—Strayed from Moosomin on or about the 6th of August, one black mare and yearling colt; also from north of Fleming, on or about the 28th of October, one brown mare, one red stallion colt, 2 years old; one brown 2-year-old colt, one chestnut mare, and two others. Strayed from Big Pipestone, south of Moosomin, on the 5th of November, one dark bay mare and two light bays, 3 and 4 years old, branded G T or heart. Strayed from John Caplett's band. If found, please notify E. Covill.

Indian Head, Assa.—Two broncho geldings, brown and bay, branded M on left hip; reward. F. Shepherd, Bell Farm.

Monar, Man.—From the upper narrows of Shoal Lake, Sec. 28, 18, 2w., a roan pony mare, 6 years old, branded M on left shoulder. D. McDonald.

Neepawa, Man.—One gray broncho mare, branded on left hip. Sam. Hughes, 15, 14, 14.

Neepawa, Man.—One bay mare, with halter on, weighing about 1,000 pounds. Robert Cathers.

Rathwell, Man.—One chestnut mare, with a little white on face, branded, a diamond brand with a G inside of diamond on left shoulder; also dark bay colt and a mare rising 2 years, a little white on feet and branded JS on left shoulder. James Sharpin.

Sintaluta, Assa.—One brown mare, aged weight about 1,100 lbs., one hip down, no visible brand, supposed to be in foal. Israel Blakely, 10, 17, 11.

Stonewall, Man.—One red yearling heifer, marked with green paint on horns when last seen. John E. Good.

Stonewall, Man.—One line-backed red and white heifer, rising 2 years old; one light red heifer, rising 2 years old; one red steer, with a few gray hairs, rising 2 years old; one red heifer, with a little white on hip and on body, rising 2 years old. All indistinctly branded AM on left hip. Arthur Mollard.

Westbourne, Man.—One brown pony, ring-boned on hind feet, white star on forehead, 13½ hands high, coming 4 years. A. T. McEwen.

Westbourne, Man.—One bay horse, colt, 18 months old, had one white hind foot and a few white hairs on forehead, reward of \$5. James McIntyre.

Estray.

Austin, Man.—One red cow, with rope on horns. W. Edkins, ne ½ 30, 10, 11.

Bagot, Man.—One dark red steer, two years old. H. Paisley.

Battleford, Sask.—One mare, about 8 years, black, ace of spades with bar beneath on left shoulder; pony gelding, buckskin, one hind leg white; one gelding, about 8 years, black, ace of spades with bar beneath on left shoulder. Goodwin Marchant.

Bowden, Alta.—One mare, rising three, with colt at side, bay, has been on premises since spring of 1897, had distemper when first found. F. A. Shenfield, 32, 33, 28w4.

Caron, Assa.—One cow, red and white, L. on left shoulder. Ashton Stoneman.

Estevan, Assa.—Since October 26, cow, 8 years, white, red spots, half of left horn broken off, half of right horn sawn off, red and white steer calf at side; one steer, 18 months, red and white; two spring calves, red and white spots on forehead. Thos. Murray, 24, 2, 8w2.

Kennell, Assa.—One mare, 3 years, bay, indistinct brand on left shoulder; one broncho gelding, black, pour glass brand on left thigh; one pony, bat roan, white face and white legs. S. B. Gregg.

Macgregor, Man.—One dark red steer calf. Alex. Hay.

Moosc Jaw, Assa.—One red bull, stubbed horns, brand on left ribs. G. Barber.

Neepawa, Man.—One black mare, with white star on forehead and bay colt at side. S. Impett, ne ½ 17, 17, 14.

Prince Albert, Sask.—One roan bull, ring in nose. E. Larouture, 18, 50, 25w2.

Red Deer, Alta.—One steer, 3 years, red and white, HD on right hip. Kendrew & Sons.

Ridgeland, Man.—One aged brindle cow, cut on right ear; two yearlings, one spotted heifer, red and white, and one red steer, branded M. D. McKercher.

Shilson, Man.—Four grade Shropshire sheep, three wethers and one ewe, shearlings or upwards. A. E. Lenz, 28, 5, 26w.

Srathecarrol, Assa.—One horse, about 6 years, bay, weight about 1,100 lbs., star on face, indistinct brand on left shoulder. George Robb, 10, 20, 14w2.

Treherne, Man.—One black heifer, with white belly. J. H. Way.

Whitewood, Assa.—One heifer, about 1½ years old, grey, tips of ears appear to have been frozen off. M. Solis, 20, 17, 2w2.

Yellow Grass, Assa.—One team of geldings, dark brown and black, weight about 1,400 lbs. Charles Kessler.

NO TIME Like the Present

To Subscribe for the Weekly Papers.

POLITICS AND WAR...

Are the chief topics of the hour.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM...

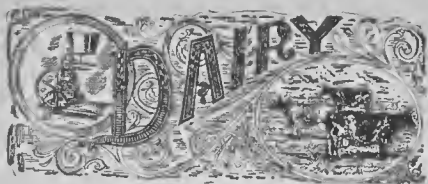
Sent post-free

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR...

The club price for the Weekly Telegram and Nor'-West Farmer is \$1.50 a year, payable in advance.

Address Box 1315. Remit by express order.

Winnipeg News & Pub. Co., Ltd.



The Dairy School.

The new Manitoba Dairy Superintendent is making every preparation for a large attendance at the dairy school the beginning of the new year. Circulars have been sent out to many farmers and posters to every post office. The dairy school building is being overhauled and put in shape to receive the class. F. Lutley, one of last year's instructors, has been engaged again. Apply for fuller information to the Dairy Superintendent, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, Man. Dairying is bound to grow in Manitoba, and farmers should take advantage of the course of instruction offered by the dairy school. Tuition is free and the only necessary expenses are for board and incidentals. Make application early.

Premier Greenway's New Creamery.

The private creamery which is being erected at the Prairie Home Stock Farm, Crystal City, Man., is now nearing completion, and it is expected to be in operation in a very few days, or as soon as the machinery is put in place. This plant, when completed, will be one of the best individual dairies in the Dominion, as the equipment is of the very latest pattern, and all modern improvements have been used to make it a modern institution.

Its calculated capacity is about 100 cows, but it is the intention to milk only from 40 to 50 cows during the coming winter, but the number may be increased later on.

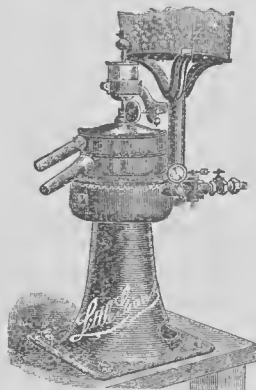
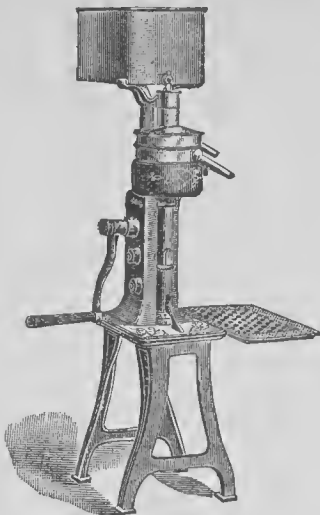
The main building is two stories high, is 20x30 feet, and has a lean-to on the west side of the building, 10x14 feet, for a boiler and engine room. In the main building there is an office, a work room, a refrigerator and an ice house which will hold from 12 to 14 cords of ice. The machinery consists of a two horse-power gasoline engine, a small boiler for heating milk and water, a square box churn, a milk vat, a cream vat, a tempering vat, a Mason power butter-worker, and all the utensils necessary for handling the product. The second story is divided into a store-room and sleeping room for the buttermaker. One of the chief duties of the buttermaker will be to keep a close and accurate record of the performance of each cow, so that when a purchaser buys an animal he can also secure a record of her performance while at this farm. It is the intention to operate this creamery through the winter months, during the time that the Crystal City creamery is closed.

Canadian butter is steadily advancing in favor on the English market.

The creamery that was opened on Dry Creek, Dauphin, late in the season by Messrs. Cathcart, Swain & Co., did not prove a success.

A Portland, Oregon, man is putting up choice creamery butter for Manilla, where a previous trial lot sold well in competition with Danish. He is putting it up in glass jelly dishes, having glass covers and hermetically sealed. If the Danes can sell butter there, why cannot the Canadians?

SHARPLES Cream



Separators

Lead all Separators in true merit. This is true to so great an extent that wherever known the name Sharples is accepted without question as a synonym of simplicity, durability and general effectiveness. This makes the Sharples machines undeniably the standard of Separator excellence. Should you desire a machine that is easy to handle, easy to run, easy to clean; that makes the smoothest and most churnable cream—cream that is free from bitter froth, and which will make the best and highest-priced butter; that requires little oil and no repairs, and which is absolutely safe, buy the Sharples Dairy Separator.

THEY MAKE COWS PAY.

It is a fact that a Sharples Dairy Separator and fifteen cows will make more butter and better butter than twenty cows and no Separator. We haven't even touched upon the fine feeding quality of the skim milk—its freedom from disease germs from other herds, etc., as in the case of skim milk from the creamery. Then there is the famous MOODY-SHARPLES SYSTEM of dairying—the direct outgrowth of the use of the Sharples Dairy Separators. It's too long a story to tell here, but it is a matter of too much importance for you to miss. We mail pamphlets fully illustrated to all enquirers, which fully describe the system. Write for one.

THE SHARPLES CO.,
Canal and Washington Streets,
CHICAGO III.

{ ..Send for
Catalogue
No. 73. }

P. M. SHARPLES,
West Chester,
Pa., U.S.A.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

by investing in one of our Cream Separators. For durability, speed, ease of turning and good work they stand foremost among all the different kinds of Cream Separators on the market.

Neepawa, Man.

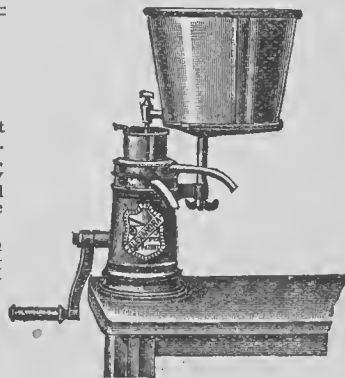
MESSRS. R. A. LISTER & CO., LD., Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs:—

A little more than three years and a half ago I bought one of your No. 8 Alexandra Cream Separators from S. M. Barre. I am well pleased with it. The cream is more uniform, requiring less space to keep, and makes excellent butter. My calves like the milk well, and look better than lots of calves fed on can-skimmed milk. I do not find it hard to operate; one man can easily put through the milk of from 12 or 15 cows in less than half an hour. I consider it a great saving of labor, and much to be preferred in contrast with the can method. I have only laid out 5c. for repairs since I got my machine. I would not like to be without one in my dairy.

I am, yours truly,

OSWALD ANDREW.



R. A. LISTER & CO., Ltd.

Manufacturers of Dairy Machinery. Dealers in Dairy Supplies & Produce.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

232 King St., Winnipeg.

Agents wanted in all Districts where we are not already represented.

High Feeding and Profit.

One of the commonest excuses offered by "practical farmers," when urged to feed their cows more liberally, is that they really cannot afford it. There is some truth in what they say, for a cow that has been kept poor most of her lifetime does not readily respond to a full allowance of concentrated food. In fact, such a dose is very apt to hurt the digestive system of a cow that was previously pinched. It is only by degrees that extra good rations can with profit be given to poorly fed cows, and even then they do not perhaps get all the good and are not likely to put it all into the pail. But every day records of the handling of cows go to make it clear that there can be little profit from feeding any kind of cow just a little more than keeps her alive. It is only from what is left after she has eaten enough for her daily sustenance that she can make milk. Yet this fundamental principle in dairying is what too many farmers can see little or nothing in. Prof. Otis, of the Kansas Agricultural College, is ever alert to keep this truth before the farmers of his state. Only last week he wrote:—

"Last year at the Agricultural College our best cow cost us \$32.80 for feed, the highest of any cow in the herd and about \$3.50 above the average of the herd, and yet the profit from that cow over the cost of feed was \$24.12 above the average of the herd. Does it pay to feed liberally? With a good dairy cow it surely does. Had the herd referred to above or the best cow at the Agricultural College been stinted in feed it would have been an extravagant piece of economy that would have resulted in a diseased pocket book. The dairy cow is a hard working animal and should be fed accordingly."

Anybody Can Do It.

Professor Otis says:—The discouraging feature about the cow's education is that it is the kind that any farmer can give his cows on the farm. Unlike the young men and women at college, the cow does not get her training directly from books, but she does get it by her owner having a sufficient knowledge of books to apply scientific principles to practical feeding, and the man who ignores books, bulletins and papers as a potent factor in increasing the contents of his pocket-book is ignorant of one of the prime elements of success. There is no doubt that experience is the best teacher, but the experience of two men is better than one, and the experience of a large number of the most successful men in any industry is worth a thousand fold more than that of the one self-conceited man who thinks he knows it all. First educate the man; then it will be possible to educate the cow.

He Got Quick Action.

One buttermaker tells the following:—"I had noticed that for some time Deacon Smith's contribution to the creamery was not just up to the standard, and finally decided that water managed to leak into it in some manner. Of course, the deacon did not know it, and I was perplexed as to how to explain without offending him. (He's a very pious man.) At last I called him to one side and inquired if his cattle were not 'off their feed' or otherwise uncomfortable. The deacon said he had noticed that something was wrong, but did not know what. I told him not to bring in any milk for a couple of weeks and to feed strong and

to see if the milk did not improve. Next morning, bright and early, the deacon was at the creamery with his usual load of milk. His face shone with the artless look of an honest man as he exclaimed: 'Well, I fed 'em good last night, and I think you'll find the milk all right now.'"

The shipments of cheese from Montreal for the season up to November 25th were 1,804,568, a decrease of 28,511, as compared with the same period last year. The shipments of butter on the other hand show a phenomenal increase—460,290 packages this season, as against 263,603 last.

The city council of St. Paul, Minn., has gone farther a good deal in the way of testing for tuberculosis than any other place

we have heard of. It not only decided to have every cow in the city tested, but charged 50 cents per head per year for having it done. This the associated dairymen objected to, though quite willing to allow the city authorities to test their cows. The result of a recent trial is that the city ordinance is held to be good law and the dairymen will have to pay for the inspection of their cows.

"Breeds of Dairy Cattle" is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 106, issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is written by H. T. Alvord, chief of the Dairy Division. It is a bulletin of nearly 50 pages, nicely illustrated with typical animals of the different breeds and is a bulletin well worthy the perusal of dairy farmers.

Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
ST. MARY'S, ONT.

PATENTED
STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

and combined Foot and Lever Drive, improvements you will not find on other Churns. Do you want the best? Then don't purchase until you see it. Sold by the leading wholesale houses in the Dominion.

CAPACITY.

No.	Churns from
0. .6 gl. . .	1/2 to 3 gl. cream
1. 10 . . .	1 to 5 "
2. 15 . . .	2 to 7 "
3. 20 . . .	3 to 9 "
4. 26 . . .	4 to 12 "
5. 30 . . .	6 to 14 "
6. 40 . . .	8 to 20 "

Canadian Dairy Supply Co.
236 King Street,
WINNIPEG.
Agents Manitoba
and the Territories.



"When buying, why not buy the best."

THE BEST IS THE
"MIKADO"

Because it is the easiest turned.

Because it is the quickest cleaned.

Because it is the simplest of construction.

Because it does perfect work.

Therefore has no worthy competitor.

Manitoba Cream Separator and Supply Company,

151 BANNATYNE STREET, WINNIPEG.



Treatment for Show Birds.

Hatched during the first four months of the year, with good care during the early part of their life, and plenty of range on a good grass run, this time of the year will find the birds well up in size, and ready for the finishing up care preparatory to showing, says a writer in the Ohio Poultry Journal.

A month or two before you expect to show, get your best stock in a room or lot to themselves. Select more than you will really need of the finest of them, and give them better care than the rank and file of the flock. You can then feed them a variety of stuff that might be too expensive to give to the whole flock, such as good corn-meal mush, oatmeal, fresh beef, etc.

Let the pen be kept deep with clean, fresh straw, or what is still nicer, cut straw; this is so fine for them to scratch and work in hunting their feed which should be fed in this litter. The dust box should be kept pure and free from anything that would soil the plumage. If the birds be of white or light variety, and need washing, it should be done at least three days before the time of shipping. Give them a thorough washing with warm water and soap, in a warm room. They should remain in this room until well dried lest they take cold. The day they go out, give them a meal of boiled rice. Wash their combs and wattles, and moisten them with vinegar, which tends to brighten them and make them look red.

Part of a head of cabbage fastened inside of the coop, and a little wheat to pick at will bring them to the show room in prime condition. If you have the time to coop your birds and handle them for several days they will become much more tame and easier to handle, and will not get scared to death, and get into all the awkward positions imaginable, causing them to get an extra cut of at least a point, due to the positions they get into. I have seen birds get heavy cuts in symmetry or twical carriage, caused entirely by their having to be held down while they were being scored or standing in the corner of the coop scared to death for fear something would happen. All these things that can be turned to account in favor of a bird are just that much on the score, and help him to win; see to it that you get every point that you deserve for your birds, and there is no better way than I know of than to have them in the very best condition, and teach them how to get themselves in the best pose possible.

I have heard exhibitors say: "Why is it that Mr. B— shows his stock to such a good advantage, and his birds never seem to be scared in the least? I can never get mine to act like that." The truth of the matter is that Mr. B— does not scare his birds to death when he goes to his chicken house to get them ready to ship to the show, having not been there to touch one of them, perhaps, until shipping time. He throws them their feed night and morning, and that is all there is to it for him. You would not think of taking a fine colt you had to the show to show him for a premium, that you had not even had haltered before starting time. Use a little common sense in chicken matters as well as in other things.

Hens in Large Flocks.

It has been very generally believed that it is next to impossible to keep hens in good health if massed in large flocks. But the American Agriculturist reports that Mr. S. Prescott, of Massachusetts, keeps between 2,000 and 3,000 laying hens, as many as 1,000 in one enclosure and all fed and watered together. His plan is to scatter his feed grain the same as if he was sowing a field, doing so at intervals of an hour. They get soft feed at night, in which coarse meat, boiled, is mixed. Vegetables, of which beets are the favorite, are hung all round the fence just within reach. They are in this way kept busy the most of the day and lay well under his system of management.

From letters received at this office there is evidently going to be a keen competition at the next Poultry Association show for the two gold watches offered by The Nor'-West Farmer.

One of the biggest eggs ever seen was lately sold in London for \$220. It was dug out of the sand in the island of Madagascar by some natives. It is in fine condition, measures nearly a yard in girth and a foot long. The bird that laid it is now extinct, and is called the Aepornis Maximus. The egg of this bird is one of the rarest in existence, but that of the great auk brings more money.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Green-cut Bone \$2.50 per 100 lbs.
Crushed Oyster Shells . . 1.50 "
Mica Crystal Grit 2.00 "

Send card for pamphlet "How to make hens lay in winter."

R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St., Wpg.

Buff Cochins

A few choice Cocks and Cockerels
FOR SALE.

F. D. BLAKELY, 285 Ellen St., Winnipeg.

B. P. ROCKS.
S. L. WYANDOTTES.
TOULOUSE GESE.
CHINESE GESE.

Will sell a few ties of B. Rock Chicks also S. L. Wyandottes.
A few S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels for sale, also Pekin Ducks

A. J. CARTER,
BRANDON, MAN.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS !!

If you want good birds, write for prices to
S. B. BLACKHALL,
696 McMicken St., Winnipeg.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.

The BEST and the CHEAPEST.

95 Per Cent. Hatches are often reported by those who use these Incubators. One reason for this record is absolute uniformity of temperature in egg chamber; correct instructions for operating; has fire-proof lamp. A great mistake it would be to purchase an Incubator or Brooder without first getting a copy of our 148-page Catalogue. Send 3 cents for illustrated Catalogue of Incubator, Brooder, Poultry and Poultry Supplies.

"THE POULTER'S GUIDE" (new edition) 15 cents by mail.

O. ROLLAND,
24 St. Sulpice St., MONTREAL.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.



MAMMOTH LIGHT
COCKERELS AND
PULLETS FOR SALE.

Brahma

Cockerels, \$2.00; Pullets, \$1.50.

N.B.—This is FIRST CLASS STOCK. I have set the price low, as I have a large number to part with.

Rev. J. E. KIMBERLEY,
Rounthwaite.

THE RELIABLE POULTRY YARDS.

W. H. Garside, Mgr., Box 299, Brandon.

Stock for Sale—Light Brahmas, B. P. Rocks, C. I. Games, Blue Andalusians, White P. Rock Cockerels, Single Comb White & Brown Leghorns, Buff Pekin Bantams, and pair of English Ring Neck Pheasants.

My birds won 32 prizes this year.

B. P. ROCKS I have fine young stock of all
B. B. RED GAME varieties, from prize breed-
PIT GAME ers. Prices right.
EMBDEN GESE S. McCURDY,
AND Carberry, Man.
PEKIN DUCKS

WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS.

HOUDANS AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

Our Houdans again win 1st prize at Winnipeg Industrial in strongest competition. All our this year's breeding stock for sale at low prices to make room for young birds. Choice cockerels for sale after Sept. 1st. Place orders early and get first pick.

Address—S. WISE, 759 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

HIGH-CLASS
SINGLE
COMB

White Leghorns

Have still a few fine young Cockerels for sale. Prices up to 15th of Oct. \$1 and \$1.50 each. Also a yearling, and 2 year old cock, past seasons breeders. No more females for sale.

W. A. PETTIT,
Acme Poultry Yards, Boyd Ave., Winnipeg.

B. P. ROCKS
BLACK MINORCAS
BLACK HAMBURGS
S. C. B. LEGHORNS
INDIAN GAMES

I have a fine lot of young stock and all this year's breeders for sale cheap.

Write for particulars.

Special low prices for next 30 days.

T. H. CHAMBERS,
BRANDON.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

HEADQUARTERS FOR THOROUGHBRED POULTRY.

A grand lot of cockerels for sale.

Barred Plymouth Rocks,
Single & Rose-comb White Leghorns,
White Wyandottes, Black Spanish.

If you want a cockerel to improve your stock, I can supply you birds bred for utility as well as points.

Address—
GEORGE WOOD,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$1.00 per pair.

Fifty pair of my noted strain half wild Bronze Turkeys. Am breeding from two of as fine yards as there are in Manitoba.

I am sole agent for Manitoba and N.W.T. for GEO. ERTLE & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS. These machines have copper tanks, moisture pans, thermometers, egg testers, egg turners, regulators and lamps. Everything is complete, and every machine goes out with a guarantee that it will do as represented or money will be refunded. Send for 1899 Circular.

Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.

MINORCAS.
HOUDANS.
W. WYANDOTTES.
PEKIN BANTAMS.
PEKIN DUCKS.
M. B. TURKEYS.

A few young stock of all varieties for sale, also young Gobblers from imp. 40 lb. Gobblers at \$2 each.

NORWOOD BRIDGE
POULTRY YARDS,
WINNIPEG.

EMBDEN GESE, BARRED P. ROCKS,
W. WYANDOTTES.

I have a fine lot of Geese, both sex, and a grand lot Barred Rock Cockerels; also few choice W. Wyandotte Cockerels.—JOHN KILSON, MacDonald.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Wolf Proof Fence.

C. E. Stewart, Rosthern Farm, Macgregor, Man.: "Would you, or some one of your numerous readers, kindly tell me what is the best wolf-proof fence for protecting sheep?"

Answer.—The best we have heard of is the Page wire, or other equally closely-woven wire fence. Has any reader tried this or other means of defence? If so, we shall be glad to hear from them.

Cow or Heifer.

A Virden subscriber writes to ask if the local board of directors is correct in deciding that a heifer is a cow. There is no telling what a board of directors may sometimes decide. Our opinion is that a cow is a mature female, and, roughly speaking, that a heifer is a female that has not yet been in milk, though she may be in calf. The older she is the greater is the necessity for demonstrating that she is capable of the functions of maternity and milk production. In the old country, at the best shows, a 2 or 3-year-old heifer may get an award, but if she does not produce offspring within nine months, that award is cancelled and the next highest gets the prize, always provided she fills the bill.

Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co.

Thos. Hilton, Reaburn, writes: "You give some interesting information about this concern and at the same time blame us farmers for catching on to every new thing, instead of patronizing old reliable firms. Do you not think, Mr. Editor, that the Winnipeg business men who helped to float the concern and then dropped out are very much to blame. Had I not known some of these men for 16 years, I should never have joined it. Had these gentlemen been as good as we fancied they were, they would have stuck to it and seen that we farmers got justice. Perhaps they found out enough to make them suspicious and slipped out to save their own skin, leaving us in the net. Can the government do no more for us? They employed commissioners, who made a report that showed some part of the tricks played on us, but can we depend on the one now appointed by the government as receiver? They promise to return part of what they have got out of us, but I doubt it very much. It is hard to get butter out of a hungry dog's mouth."

Ed. Note.—Some of the men who signed were got to do so to "oblige" R. A. Bonnar, the solicitor, and Martin Parker, vice-president of the company, and we fear they did suspect something not straight. They are certainly very much to blame for their share in the business. It is possible to do a lot of crooked work, and still keep out of the fangs of the law, and we may trust a low grade American for finding out the way to set about it. We think also that the government ought to keep a sharper eye on this concern than it has ever yet done.

Fight Against Fat in the Show Ring.

E. Hysop, Killarney, Man., writes: "In a recent issue of an American agricultural paper I read an article on the above subject, which I think is of vast interest to every stock breeder. The article states that the exhibitor is not at fault, as he goes to the show to win, and consequently adopts those principles he knows will bring him success, viz., heavy fitting. The judge demands and the exhibitor simply complies. The writer of the article referred to states he has known cases where the judge frankly admitted, after awarding a prize, that he wouldn't take the animal as a gilt for breeding purposes. That there were animals worth ten times as much for breeding purposes (actual use), but they hadn't sufficient flesh on to make winners."

"This is a well-known state of affairs everywhere, and it is certainly a very deplorable one, when animals, whose usefulness ends (with the exception of the prize ring) at the butcher's block, are withheld from the latter and retained for the former purpose, thus preventing animals who deserve the awards from winning them in the classes for breeding stock."

"This subject should be taken up by our excellent agricultural papers all over the country at once, in time to come before the members before the agricultural societies hold their meetings. It seems to me it rests with them to reform the present state of things. The agricultural societies and breeders' associations should make it one of their *most emphatic* rules for the judges not to award prizes for fat. Let all be breeding stock that are exhibited in breeding classes, and let them be in nicely covered, breeding order."

"A rule has been suggested for judges, viz.: To ask themselves, before awarding a prize, the following question: 'Which animal had I rather own for actual use in breeding?' It is somewhat similar to the liquor traffic—no one seems to care to take the first step, and yet the urgent need for such a step is fully realized by everyone. The present system is almost equally destructive to the animal as is the liquor traffic to humanity. In fact, I believe about the only way to get at the extent of its destructiveness is to estimate the number of the entries at our shows."

"I like the way you have taken up in your November 6th issue the subject of 'Free Distribution of Pure Bred Males.' It also is a subject of *very great* importance to breeders, and needs to be dealt with as you have done."

"I need hardly mention how pleased I am with The Farmer and with the greatness of its subscription list. Its great success proves just two things: The *splendid* ability and enterprise of its managers, and the excellent judgment of our Westerners, who recognize its sterling qualities, and by their subscriptions show their appreciation. I believe there is no country on the face of the earth to-day whose people are blessed with better judgment and finer brain calibre."

"I hope I have not wearied you with my lengthy epistle, but I believe our agricultural paper deserves a little of our time and appreciation, as we cannot fail to recognize in them a very necessary adjunct of our western industries, for I think agriculture has the field (I mean the Western country, not the grain field) pretty much to itself."

Wool Wanted

"THE BRANDON FELT WORKS" requires all kinds of Wool, and will pay the

HIGHEST PRICES.

Write for prices, or send samples by mail for quotations.

Waddington, Hesson & Co., Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE.

The Samuel Hanna Estate at Griswold.

As this estate must be closed out, it has been decided to offer for sale all those splendid farms owned by the late Samuel Hanna, and comprising about 1,700 acres within a few miles of Griswold. The land will be sold in parcels. It is highly improved with buildings, fences and cultivation.

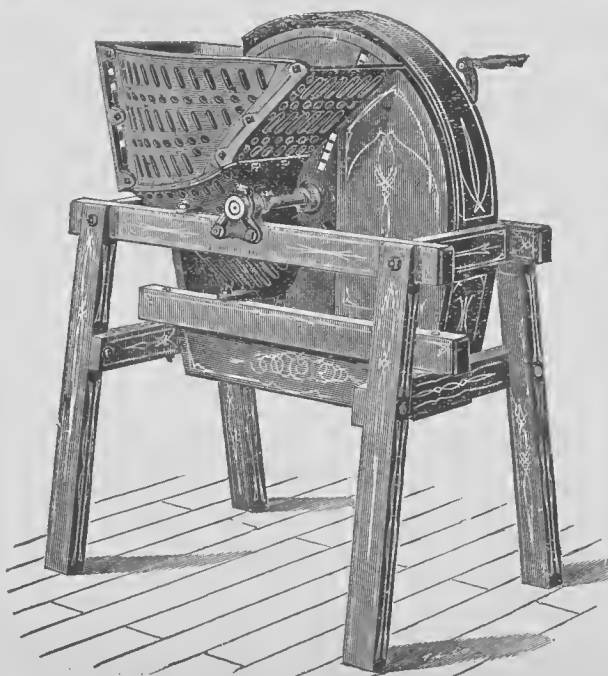
A great opportunity is here offered to anyone desiring a first-class farm. For particulars apply to—EDMUND W. HANNA, Box 243, Griswold, or to COLDWELL & COLEMAN, Barristers, Brandon.

Cultivated Farm, CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORY.

For sale near Silver Plains, Man., on N. P. Ry., about one mile from station, 24 miles from Winnipeg. Everything in good order. For particulars write—

John S. Campbell, Morris, Man.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.



THE NEW ROOT CUTTER PULPER AND SLICER COMBINED.

THE
Noxon
CO., Ltd.

INGERSOLL, ONT.

Also
Manufacturers
of

**BINDERS,
MOWERS,
RAKES.**

**HOOSIER
GRAIN DRILLS.
CULTIVATORS.**

**SPIKE TOOTH,
SPRING TOOTH
AND
DISK HARROWS.**

Post Card brings
Illustrated Catalogue.

Ringling the Changes.

Under the above caption The Farmer published in the November 20th issue the following extract from the Portage Liberal; "A certain lady in the locality bought a book off an agent for the sum of \$2.50 last spring. The agent delivered the book a few days ago, for which two one dollar bills and 50 cents was paid to him. The agent wished for a larger bill, which would be more convenient for him to carry. A \$5 bill was handed him and he paid back the two and a half paid him before and then left. His whereabouts was unknown before the lady saw her mistake."

The Farmer has been informed that the agent who took this order and made the mistake in the change is a well-known man and one whose whereabouts could be found without any trouble, hence the article in the papers was certainly uncalled for. It is too bad that reliable and well-known agents should be condemned and classed with irresponsible ones, whose aim seems to be to take in unsuspecting people whenever they can.

Canadian Order of Foresters.

Among the many fraternal societies in the Dominion of Canada, the Canadian Order of Foresters stands at the top as regards finances, having the largest surplus per \$1,000 of risk of any society doing business in this country. The membership now numbers nearly 34,000, and the surplus in the Insurance Fund at the end of September last was \$802,000, and it is increasing at an average of \$11,000 per month. The business of the society is confined to the Dominion, hence the death rate is very low, being only 4.56 per 1,000 of membership in the year 1898, and the average death rate since the organization of the society in 1879 has been only 4.94. The society is adding largely to its membership, new courts being established in all parts of the Dominion and the old courts are being strengthened. The insurance premiums are very low, being as follows, payable monthly in advance:—

Between the Ages of	On \$500.	On \$1,000.	On \$1,500.	On \$2,000.
18 to 25	35c	60c	90c	1 20
25 to 30	40c	65c	98c	1 30
30 to 35	45c	70c	\$1 05	1 40
35 to 40	50c	85c	1 28	1 70
40 to 45	55c	1 00	1 50	2 00

The Sick Benefit Department, though an optional feature, is very popular among the membership, upwards of 17,000 being enrolled in that department. The benefits are very liberal, considering the low rates charged, which are as follows, payable monthly in advance:—

Between 18 and 25 years	25 cents.
Between 25 and 30 years	30 cents.
Between 30 and 35 years	35 cents.
Between 35 and 40 years	40 cents.
Between 40 and 45 years	45 cents.

For further information enquire of any of the officers or members of the Order, or address

THOS. WHITE,
High Secy., Brantford, Ont.

R. ELLIOTT,
H. C. R., Ingersol, Ont.

Or Ernest Gartung, Brantford, Ont., or D. E. McKinnon, D.H.C.R., Winnipeg, Man., or Wm. Kirkland, D. H. Sec., Winnipeg, Man.

George Story, Manitou, Man.: "I have been a subscriber for your paper for a year and have often wondered in that time how I farmed so long without it."—Nov. 30, 1899.

"PASTEUR" BLACKLEG VACCINE.

The original and genuine preventive vaccine remedy for Blackleg. Officially endorsed in all the cattle-raising States. Successfully used upon 1,500,000 head in the U.S.A. during the last 4 years. Write for official endorsements and testimonials from the largest and most prominent stockraisers of the country. "Single" treatment Vaccine for ordinary stock; "Double" treatment Vaccine for choice herds.

Registered "BLACKLEGINE" Trade Mark.

"Pasteur" single treatment Blackleg Vaccine ready for use (no set of instruments required). No. 1 (10 head) \$1.50; No. 2 (20 head) \$2.50; No. 3 (50 head) \$6. Easily applied. No experience necessary.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO.,
59 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

W. J. MITCHELL & CO.,
Winnipeg, Man.

CUTTERS

Our designs for this season have reached the top notch of excellence.



Chicago Aermotors,
Dore Hay Presses,
Vessot Grain Grinders

Are some of our leading lines.

Write us for Catalogues and Prices, or interview the Massey-Harris agent in your locality.

Joseph Maw & Co. MARKET SQUARE, Winnipeg.

EASTERN EXCURSIONS.

The Land Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will pay to holders of Eastern Excursion Tickets

A Commission of \$10 On Each QUARTER SECTION of C.P.R. LAND

sold through their efforts in the Eastern Provinces. Excursionists desiring to take advantage of this offer, and thus reduce the expenses of their holiday trip, should get full particulars from the Land Department of the Company at Winnipeg.

F. T. GRIFFIN,
Assistant Land Commissioner.

L. A. HAMILTON,
Land Commissioner.

Or from any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

For RESULTS Advertise in The Farmer.

Market Review.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 6, 1899.

The continued fine weather had a very depressing effect on general business, but the cold snap of the last few days had a most reviving effect. Furriers, who before could not sell anything, cannot hand the goods out fast enough now. Trade throughout the country has been quiet, but hard roads, or good sleighing, would cause a great change. Christmas stocks are arriving daily, and a heavy trade is expected. Various lines of hardware continue to advance. Rope is up $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound. Many lines of stationery, fancy goods and toys have been advanced in price. Bank clearings continue to show an increase over those of a corresponding period of last year.

Wheat.

A fortnight ago we quoted Chicago cash wheat at 67c. In the next eight days it had gone down to 64c., but two days ago the market partially shook off its depression and hovered round 66c., with May at 69c. Slackened deliveries at primary markets and reports of rather unfavorable tone from the winter wheat states have been agents in the improved tone now prevailing. The output of Russia is alleged by the most recent reports to be a good deal better than earliest estimates indicated, and this impression may be so far accountable for the depression prevailing on all markets in the beginning of this week.

For the last three months Douglas has been the banner wheat market of the province. T. E. Greenwood has been a free buyer at good prices, and in the week ending Nov. 9th took in 28,400 bushels, teams coming all the way from near Forrest and northwest toward Neepawa. The very highest quotations come from Edmonton, where 60c. has been about the regular price paid at Dowling's mill. Throughout Manitoba from 50c. to 53c. has been the prevailing price at the elevators, but with an upward tendency in sympathy with outside markets. In the Territories 48c. to 50c.; Fort William, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

The following is the report by David Horne, chief inspector, of the amount of work done under his jurisdiction within the three months of September, October and November, 1899. This report, showing, as it does, so wonderfully large a proportion of high grade quality grain, must be a source of pride and satisfaction to every one interested in northwestern agriculture.

Wheat.

	Cars.	Bushels.
One hard	12,677	10,521,910
Two hard	2,079	1,725,570
One northern	478	396,740
Two northern	49	40,670
One spring	12	9,960
Three hard	593	492,190
Three northern . . .	6	4,980
One frosted	98	81,340
Two frosted	50	41,500
Three frosted	16	13,280
Rejected (1)	394	327,020
Rejected (2)	145	120,350
No grade	158	131,140
Condemned	4	3,320

Total wheat 16,759 13,909,970

Oats.

One white	42	50,400
Two white	133	159,600
Mixed oats	67	80,400

Total oats 241 290,400

Barley	28	28,000
Flax seed	67	56,950

Grand Total 17,095 14,285,320

Oats

Oats are not coming on the market nearly as fast as was expected. Either the yield has been overestimated or farmers are in no hurry to unload. Winnipeg quotations are 25c. up to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Milling qualities go at about the last named figure, which is as high as can be paid for export business.

Barley.

Malting qualities are quoted as high as 32c.; feed, 26c. and upwards, according to quality. There is no great rush of delivery at any point, and it may require a little advance to draw out the better class of grain.

Flour and Feed.

Ogilvie Milling Co. quote as follows:—Hungarian, \$1.90; Glenora, \$1.70; Manitoba, \$1.50; Imperial, \$1.20; rolled oats, \$1.75; bran, \$11.50; shorts, \$13.50.

Horses.

Horses continue in good demand at high figures. Good heavy draft horses bringing from \$100 to \$175 according to quality.

Cattle.

Trade is quiet. Good choice steers are bringing 3c. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; lower grades, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 3c. Stockers are moving quietly at from \$15 to \$24 for yearlings. Preparations are being made for the Xmas market by the leading city butchers. Kobold & Co. will have a fine display of choice cattle fattened in their own stables. Gallagher & Sons will make a display of the prize fat cattle at the Winnipeg Industrial, shown and fattened by Fraser & Sons, Emerson, Man.

Dressed beef brings from 5c. to 6c. per pound, according to quality. The past mild weather has been hard on the butchers, as they have had difficulty in handling their supplies of meat for the winter, the weather being too mild for good freezing, and it is reported that some of it has spoiled. We quote veal at 7c. to 8c.

Milch cows are still scarce.

Sheep.

Choice sheep are worth 4c. a pound, and lambs 4c. to 5c. Dressed mutton, 9c.

Hogs.

The market in Ontario has gone back a little since last report, but is now reported as improving. Choice hogs can be bought in the east for 4c. Prices have receded here $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in sympathy, and may go back still more. We quote 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for choice bacon hogs off the cars at Winnipeg and a likelihood of a decline of another $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Dressed pork, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 6c. for choice carcasses.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery—All the creameries in the west, except those run by the Dominion government and a few private ones, are closed.

Dairy—Considerable quantities of held and inferior goods are coming forward from country points, but are not in demand. Price, from 10c. to 15c., according to quality. Nice fresh dairy pound prints or bricks bring 18c. to 20c., according to quality, delivered in Winnipeg.

Cheese—A little Manitoba make is still coming on the market and brings 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Poultry and Eggs.

The soft weather has been hard on dressed poultry as well as meat. Chickens are a little easier than at last report, 9c. being the top figure for Manitoba birds and 10c. for eastern fowl. Ducks, 10c.; geese, 10c.; turkeys, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Holiday supplies of Ontario fowl are coming in, and on account of being better fleshed, usually bring about 1c. a pound more than the home-fed. The home-grown fowl will bring as much on the market as eastern ones if in as good condition.

Eggs—Supplies are light; buyers are paying 18c. to 19c., and in some cases 20c. a dozen for fresh eggs.

Large quantities of poultry are being shipped from Ontario points to the British markets. So famous is Canadian poultry becoming that a French firm has had an agent in Ontario looking for shipments to France. Prof. Robertson has shipped his dressed birds from the fattening stations in Quebec. The returns from those sent before are good.

Hides.

Since our last report the market has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c., but may recede again when frozen hides begin to come in. We quote prices as follows: No. 1, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 2, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 3, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; branded hides grade No. 2, and bulls, No. 3; kip, 7c.; calf, 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; deakin skins, 25c. to 35c. each; sheep skins, fresh killed, 50c. each; country sheep, 40c.; lambs 25c. to 30c. each; horse hides, 50c. to 75c. each.

Does Not Breed Cross-Bred Bulls.

D. H. Andrews, manager of the Canadian Land and Ranch Co., Crane Lake, N. W. T., writes us that the statement made by The Farmer, on page 791, that he "is crossing Herefords and Galloways to secure a line of bulls for ranch purposes," is entirely untrue, and that he has never bred a cross-bred bull or put one into his herds. This item was sent us by a reliable correspondent in the west, who has hitherto furnished us with reliable information, and trusting upon this the item was inserted with a note stating our opinion of such a proceeding. We are sorry if we have unwittingly done Mr. Andrews' fine stock of Galloways an injury.

The Brandon experimental farm exhibit for the Paris exhibition has been shipped. It consists of 22 boxes of grain in the sheaf, grasses, corn, etc., threshed grains, vegetables in liquid, and fruits in liquid.

The Hon. John Hyde, statistician to the U. S., has, after careful consideration of other reports, come to the conclusion that the world's wheat crop this year is 300,000,000 bushels less than that of last year.

The weed seeds get to be quite a nuisance sometimes at some elevators. In steam mills they are quite a convenient item for fuel, but a good many use gasolene power and cannot dispose of rubbish in this way. If provision were made beforehand, and a little other food introduced into the ration, might not a large flock of lambs be fattened at a good many of these points? They would destroy the seeds, and turn them into money. Might it not be worth a trial?

Watches GOLD OR SILVER.

FOR LADIES,
GENTS and BOYS.

ANDREW & CO., Winnipeg.

Direct Connections at Union Depots

are made at St. Paul and Minneapolis by all trains from Pacific Coast and north-western points with the Wisconsin Central Railway, thus affording a comfortable and convenient journey to Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Chicago and Eastern and Southern cities via two modern trains, leaving daily. For further information apply to your nearest Ticket Agent.

JAS. C. POND,

General Passenger Agent, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.
ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, and issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SUBSCRIPTION to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain \$1.25 (5s. sterling). Agents wanted to canvass in every locality, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for long periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 128 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favour if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, P. O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

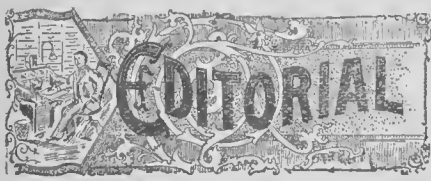
Look at Your Subscription Label.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name-label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the second issue please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1899? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 5, 1899



TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

A number of the annual subscriptions to The Nor'-West Farmer expire this month. As there is always a rush of work at the close of the year, subscribers will greatly oblige the publishers if they will send in their renewal subscriptions as early as possible, so that there may be no delay in marking them upon the mailing lists.

The Nor'-West Farmer will in future rigidly adhere to the cash in advance system, as being the most satisfactory to both subscribers and publishers. Those now in arrears, will, however, not be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

The publishers feel more confident than ever that our subscribers are satisfied with the paper. We have now issued twice a month (instead of monthly) for eleven months, and it is our intention to continue doing so. Several new features are contemplated for 1900, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it a credit and joy to every home.

The Nor'-West Farmer has at the pre-

sent time over 10,500 subscribers on its mailing list. This exceeds by thousands that of any other publication in Western Canada. The reason for this large number is apparent.

Send in your renewal subscription at once, also try and send us the name of one new subscriber for 1900. The paper will be sent from now until January 1st, 1901, for the yearly price, \$1.00.

PURE BRED STOCK.

Apropos of the discussion which has recently been going on, regarding the merits or demerits of the scheme under which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company proposed to encourage the breeding of a higher class of stock in the West, the question may very properly be asked, whether the western farmer or stockman is sufficiently alive to the importance of using pure bred males only in his flock or herd.

A pure bred animal is not estimated at its true value by a great number of our stock raisers. They do not sufficiently appreciate the fact that he represents in the live stock department of the farm exactly what improved machinery does in the grain-producing department, viz., the result of skill, genius and perseverance. The difference, if difference there be, lies in the fact that the former is the attainment of a vast army of improvers of more or less merit and prominence, while the latter is originally the product of one man, usually perfected by a limited number of individuals from time to time. Would you discard the binder, the mower and all the other improved contrivances of the modern farm, in order to revert to the old-fashioned methods? No. Then, what excuse can you offer for your toleration of the grade bull? You reply, that very often one can see no perceptible difference between the pure bred and the grade animal. Just so; binders vary in quality, but an inferior binder is vastly more economical than the old-fashioned cradle.

It is a popular fallacy, even amongst well-informed persons, that merit in live stock must necessarily be apparent to the eye. Harris, the great authority on swine, stated: "If, in selecting a boar, I had to choose between a good individual without a pedigree and an inferior individual with good ancestry, my choice would unhesitatingly fall on the latter." This opinion, backed by years of practical experiment and close observation, is pretty strong evidence in support of the influence of heredity. It is a lamentable fact, however, that many breeders go to extremes in these matters. Pure breeding in live stock, after all, only represents a recorded ancestry down to a certain limit, and there can be no shadow of a doubt as to the desirability of having in conjunction therewith merit in conformation and points. The Farmer, however, merely wishes to give due prominence to the fact that, in securing a pure bred male, the purchaser not only obtains an individual of a certain standard of excellence, but the registration certificate represents, in conjunction with good feed, an insurance policy against reversion to a scrub ancestry. Herein lies the difference between the grade and the pure bred animal.

The Farmer learns, upon inquiry, that not more than fifty or sixty stockmen availed themselves of the \$5.00 rate offered last spring by the Northwest government for the transportation of bulls from Manitoba or Ontario to any point in the Territories, in spite of the fact that the arrangement was thoroughly advertised and every facility placed in the way of applicants. It is estimated that the amount appropriated by the assembly was sufficient to bring in

twice that number of bulls. It is also found that, comparatively speaking, an insignificant number of bulls were brought in during the year to that portion of the Territories lying north of the main line of the C.P.R., through other agencies. This reveals a state of affairs which might well call for heroic measures, either on the part of the government or the transportation company, and which will justify a considerable amount of paternalism. What is urgently required is more educational work, as has repeatedly been pointed out in these columns.

There can be no doubt that one cause of the apathy of western stock raisers in regard to this question may be found in the inferior class of animals with which the Eastern provinces have in the past flooded Manitoba and the Territories, particularly the latter. It is a notorious fact that the pick of Eastern flocks and herds have been sold in the United States, while the culls, in many cases, have found a ready market with us at remunerative prices. It is also deplorable that no opportunities are afforded the average farmer of examining first-class stock, such as are enjoyed at a large number of central shows and numerous breeding establishments in Eastern Canada. Everything conspires towards a low standard of excellence in stock on our western prairies.

This suggests the question as to whether satisfactory progress will ever be made in the way of improving our stock until the local pure bred stock industry has reached the point where it is able to supply the local demand, when each stock raiser will be within easy distance of a breeding establishment and its magical influence upon his ideals and aspirations, and when a more fastidious taste in live stock has been developed amongst our least progressive stockmen, by means of the object lessons surrounding them. Clearly, it behooves the people of the West to encourage the local breeders of pure bred stock, by every legitimate means in their power.

While on this subject, it is worthy of mention that our local pure bred stock breeders as a rule experience a great deal of difficulty in obtaining as remunerative prices for their stock as our farmers and ranchers are perfectly willing to pay for animals of inferior order from any eastern breeder. On the principle that "far away birds have bright plumage," our home breeders are not accorded the patronage or preference they are justly entitled to. Other things being equal, if only on account of geographical reasons and convenience, we should buy at home; but when it is further taken into consideration that the effect of the climatic change upon Ontario bulls is such as to render them very unreliable as breeders, at least, during the first year, it must be readily conceded that the arguments in favor of home buying rest upon a sound basis. It goes without saying that importations of males must continually take place from Ontario to the West to head our pure bred herds and flocks, but the selection and importation of such animals had much better be left to the experienced pure bred stock breeders, who may be trusted to purchase nothing but the very best Eastern Canada can produce, which is none too good for us.

—Eight hundred visitors from along the track of the Northern Pacific's Portage extension made a very pleasant trip and enjoyed the sights of Winnipeg in the beginning of the week. This is a practical way of making the acquaintance of their new constituents, and is sure to lay the foundation of lasting good-will.

THAT HAIL INSURANCE CO.

From every corner of the country to which its operations have been pushed there has come a general chorus of denunciation of the methods by which the business of the Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co. has been secured. Our correspondent, Mr. Hilton, of Reaburn, very properly, as we think, points out that they could never have got even a chance to do business without the help of that half score of Winnipeg citizens who lent their names to float the concern. It is no use for these men to say now that they only wanted to encourage a larger use of the principle of mutual insurance. They made themselves the cheap tools of a gang of foreign adventurers, whose sole aim from first to last was to get money. Their experience showed them that they could make a big haul without doing anything that the criminal law of this country could take hold of. Wholesale lying by the agents and careful concealment of their proceedings by the principals are the disreputable and disgraceful methods by which \$40,000 of the money of our farmers are to be transferred to a set of adventurers for doing what could have been done by ourselves for one-third of the cost.

Some of the victims of this plan of legalized plunder have paid with the view of coming in to deal with the principals at the annual meeting. Many still hold out and will defend any action these men may take against them. In this way their real quality can be unmasked, and this plan we advise our readers who have got entangled to follow out.

There is one point more to be kept in mind. The government has appointed a receiver to look after the administration of the funds. What guarantee have we that these funds will not be applied in the first place to payment of the wages of iniquity earned by the agents of the company, while the claimants for hail losses are staved off to the last and may get little or nothing? Whose business is it to look after that receiver?

There are points in the past procedure and present claims of affairs of this company that need much more searching scrutiny than has been given them by the two commissioners appointed by the Government.

IMPROVED RANGE CONDITIONS.

This year's operations in the ranching country has been one of the best experienced for some years. The cattle business has been particularly good, although the excessive amount of rain fall made the grass somewhat watery, and there was some inconvenience caused by the presence of mange. Sheep and horses have done equally well. The long, open fall has allowed cattle to fatten up that were backward at the usual shipping time and put all stock in fine condition for winter. Owing to the excessive amount of moisture so late in the season, it was feared at one time that the growing grass would be frozen and that winter feed would be scarce. The fine, open fall has changed all this, and plenty of feed is in sight, and with a mild winter cattle should be in fine condition next spring.

Good prices for beef have also been obtained, and the rapid development of the British Columbia market for beef is going to be a good thing for western stockmen. It will induce greater competition among buyers for cattle and will ultimately mean better prices for all good stock. But perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the year's work and the best indication as to what the ranchmen think of the situation

is shown in their desire to increase the number of cattle on the range. The shortage of cattle in the U. S. ranching and feeding districts is having its effect on the Canadian market, and far-seeing ranchmen want to stock up at a faster rate than the natural increase. Hence, a large portion of this year's profits have been invested in stockers, quite a large number of which have been taken west. Another good sign of the times is the desire on the part of new men to go into the business, and that sales of ranch holdings show an advance of about twenty-five per cent. over those of a few years ago. On the whole, then, the approach of winter finds the stock industry of the west in a much improved condition, and one which should open up a substantial advance again next season. The Farmer feels sure this advance will come, as all things point in this direction.

LAND GRANTS FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The article on "Agricultural Education" which appeared in the columns of The Farmer recently has received a great deal of favorable comment and has been widely copied. Farmers are beginning to wake up to the fact that they need an education along the lines of their calling just as surely as a man entering any of the other professions. The sooner this idea becomes general the better for the country, and the farmer in particular. The farmers of England, men we have been accustomed to think well versed in up-to-date agricultural methods, are awakening to the fact that they are far behind the farmers of Belgium, Holland, Germany and France in the application of correct scientific truth to every-day work upon the farm. While England has a number of agricultural colleges, these countries mentioned have more and have established illustration or demonstration stations throughout the country to demonstrate to farmers the application of the truths as found out and taught at the experiment stations and agricultural colleges. Every means that will bring them in touch with new truths will help them in their work.

The United States government showed commendable spirit and wisdom in the land grants made for agricultural experiment stations and colleges years ago, and in more recent years of actual cash bonuses, where certain conditions were complied with. Our Federal government has established five experiment stations throughout the Dominion, and they are doing good work, but we want more work of an educational kind. In the article referred to we pointed out that the Federal government "should hand over the public lands in Manitoba and the Territories, or part of them, to be administered locally, which would enable us to defray the cost of the agricultural education of the people, and consequent development of the country, out of the revenue from the public domain, to which it is properly chargeable—or let the Dominion government provide sufficient funds for such services on the same basis as has been adopted to the south of the line." The Federal government has given grants of land to the University and set aside lands for public school purposes. If it recognizes the wisdom of such grants, why not for agricultural colleges as well? The one is as important as the other—as truly educative work as the other.

The Farmer wants to draw attention to this subject. Our "northwest estate" is being exploited for various purposes, but one of the most important is being neg-

WINDMILLS.

Sure Investment

By buying

A CANADIAN

STEEL AIRMOTOR.

Will

GRIND YOUR GRAIN,
CHOP YOUR FEED,
PUMP YOUR WATER,
Etc.



No other Machine on the Farm or Home will yield better results.

ONT. WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., LTD.

Atlantic Ave., Toronto, Ont.

MANITOBA AGENTS: THE RALFOUR IMPLEMENT CO. WINNIPEG.

YOUR
Presents
Christmas

Can be
FOR Purchased
by Mail.

For a quarter of a century we have been known as responsible and reliable jewellers.

You can safely send us your orders, when we will make careful selections for you. If not satisfactory, return at once, and we will exchange or refund money.

Our stock is now complete and at your service.

Clocks, Watches, Gold or Silver
Novelties, Rings, Brooches,
Chains, Studs, Pins.

Andrew & Co.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
McIntyre Block, - WINNIPEG.

VIOLIN OUTFIT FOR - **\$9.50**
WORTH \$14.45

1 Violin \$10; 1 Violin Bow \$1.25; 1 Violin Case, full-lined fender, with lock, \$2.50; extra set strings 50c.; Bridge 10c.; Resin 10c.; total \$14.45—will be sent complete upon receipt of \$9.50. Our name is your guarantee.



TURNER & CO., COR. PORTAGE AVE & CARRY, WINNIPEG.

ENVELOPES PRINTED.

White, good quality. Prices, post paid—per 50, 25c; per 100, 45c. Samples free. Address—

JACOB H. PETERS, Rosenfeld, Manitoba.

Brooches, Pins, Pendants,

RINGS,
SILVER NOVELTIES, &c.

ANDREW & CO., Winnipeg.

lected. Our free lands are settling up rapidly and will settle still more rapidly in the coming years. It is all right to get in settlers, but in doing so it is not well to be blind to the future needs of the country. Agricultural colleges are a necessity of the future just as truly as are our public schools. Why not prepare for them now by setting aside certain lands for that purpose? It would be wisdom to do so. It will be shortsightedness not to do so, and a neglect which future generations will not be slow to charge against those now in power. In the haste and eagerness to settle up the country lands are being given away, which, if held or sold, would in future years endow an agricultural college, provide working funds, and thus relieve the treasury. This is a matter that cannot be taken up too soon by our leading agriculturists and placed before the Minister of Agriculture. A good example has been set us by the country to the south of us, and Canada should profit by it. Manitoba, Assiniboia, askatchewan and Alberta will each want an agricultural college in the future. Why not prepare for that now?

—The most successful farmers keep pretty close tab on current affairs.

—He is a wise man who keeps a sharp eye on his neighbors' fields and stock, and who profits by the lessons he learns.

—The cheeses made by C. C. Macdonald for the Manitoba Dairy Association, to be shown at the Paris exhibition, have been forwarded to Professor Robertson, and will remain under his care all winter. Butter for the same purpose will be prepared next spring.

—It is the work we do that, owing to bad management or other preventable cause, cuts down the profits which ought to come from all well-directed farming. "Farming don't pay" won't pay and ought not to pay if it is not done with accurate knowledge, proper skill and due forecast. It is the other kind of farming keeps so many men working all their days with their noses at the grindstone.

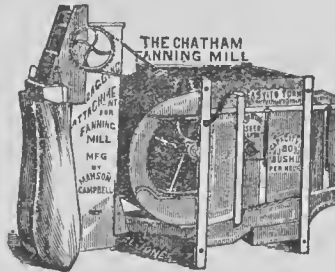
—Nearly every town has its skating and curling rinks, which are in a way good things, but are they enough? Does it satisfy your longings for something better to spend every night at the rink? Have you no ambition beyond an evening's pleasure? Time often hangs heavily on our hands during the winter, and we often do nothing. Would it not be a good idea to start a literary and debating society? The effort which this would call forth will be of lasting benefit to those taking part.

David Marwood, Echo Valley Farm, Treherne, Man.: "I send in my subscription to The Nor'-West Farmer, as I could not do without it if it cost twice as much. I like it better all the time. Every number seems better than the last. I take several other agricultural papers, but I consider The Nor'-West Farmer is at the head of the lot. I think every farmer in Manitoba and the N. W. T. should subscribe for it, as every number contains valuable information for the farmer. Wishing you every success with your valuable paper."—Nov. 27, '99.

Christmas Jewellery **ANDREW & CO**
Winnipeg.

CLOCKS, PLATED WARE,
KNIVES, FORKS
And SPOONS.
ANDREW & CO., Winnipeg.

UNEQUALLED RECORD!!



After years of use by thousands of the most progressive farmers of Canada, the yearly sales of the

CHATHAM FANNING MILL

grow larger with each succeeding season. This, with the fact that all other MILLS sold in Ontario do not equal it, is certainly the most convincing proof of its superiority. No farmer should be without a good Fanning Mill. The best is not too good for you. Write for particulars and price.

THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., LTD., CHATHAM, ONT.

PEEL'S
Horse and
Cattle Food

R. H. PEEL, ESQ.,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,—In reference to "Peel's Horse and Cattle Food," I take much pleasure in saying that it is the best conditioner I have yet used. I had a horse that was completely run down, and after using several other foods and condition powders without success, I tried yours, and the result was far beyond my most sanguine expectations; in a few weeks he was a different looking horse. Being so well pleased with it I went out and sold to seventy or eighty parties and have yet to find one who would not recommend it.

Yours truly,

GEORGE HART,
Carriage Builder, 655 William Ave.

If your dealer does not keep it,
write for prices to

R. H. PEEL, WINNIPEG.

EPPE'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING
Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPE & Co. Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPE'S COCOA

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

THE 'RAZOR STEEL'
Secret Temper, Cross-cut Saw.



WE take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

SHURLY & DIETRICH,
Maple Leaf Saw Works,
GALT, ONT.

A NEW
SCRUB PULLER!!

With power attachment for pulling all kinds of willow and poplar scrub. "No experience with oak." One horse has the power of 5. With a boy to drive him and a man to hold hook, will take out more than 5 men with axes. Thoroughly tested. No experiment. Diploma at Brandon Fair.

APPLY TO

H. A. FRASER,

Hamiota, Man.

Patent rights for sale.

SOMERVILLE & CO.,

STEAM MARBLE
AND GRANITE WORKS

BRANDON,

Dealers in Marble and Manitoba Granite

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES,
MANTELPIECES,
CEMETERY FENCING,
TABLETS, ETC.

Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man.

Represented by W. Somerville, W. C. Stewart,
A. W. Thomson, E. Patterson.

When writing mention this paper.



Boissevain.

In a short stay at the town of Boissevain our representative was able to see a few points of interest in connection with the development and progress of the locality. Good crops were reaped this year and the market at this point is known for some distance as being one of the best along the line. A great many of the farmers here are putting up splendid barns of late years, and '99 has seen a large addition in numbers to those already erected. We took a run out to the farm of Geo. C. Currie, a few miles southeast of the town, passing some splendid places. In this locality we found that five adjoining farmers, viz., Messrs. D. Morrish, S. W. Oke, J. McCausland, A. Glen and G. C. Currie had all erected new barns this year, and that they were nice ones, too. Mr. Currie's, however, was the only one we were able to look through—partly because it was not boarded up, and so easily seen through, and partly because of lack of time to see others. This is a barn 56x64, with 16 foot floor running crossways, six bents, wall posts 15 feet and a hipped roof. The top beams are set down 6 feet 8 inches on the purline post, thus leaving lots of room for the working of a hay fork. Two cattle stables and a horse stable downstairs run lengthwise of the basement, and as it will be remembered that the basement is 52 feet wide (inside measurement), it will be seen there is lots of room allowed. The passageway at the rear of the horses is 8 feet wide, with large door at either end. Over this, upstairs, will be ranged the grain bins, in such a way as to allow of driving a wagon through behind the horse stalls and of filling a load of grain from spouts running from the granary above. The width of this passage and the one behind cattle will admit of cleaning out all stables with team and wagon. It is intended to have a water system inside and to have cement floors. The doors are all on rollers, and, running inside the wall, will never get blocked with snow, take up no room and are not spoiled by swelling. The barn shows good planning in a number of details, and will be a splendid building when completed.

Mr. Currie puts in a few acres of Dakota flint corn each year and likes this crop very much. He puts it on a corner of his summer-fallow and gets about as good a crop of grain after the corn as on the rest of the fallow. He also tried Japanese millet this year, but does not care much for it. A weeder is used and is found to be just the thing for the cultivation of corn in its earlier stages. Although it was not much needed on grain this year, he has great confidence in its general utility. Brome grass is just being tried, but it is intended to break up all of the pasture field and seed to Brome, as he thinks it will make a much better permanent pasture than the wild grass—and space is getting to be worth something in this locality. In pigs, Mr. Currie has a few pure breds in Yorks and Berks, which were out "rustling" in the corn stubble and looking as though corn cobs make good pork. An incubator is also kept, and the flock includes some very nicely barred and plump B. P. Rocks. About two hundred chicks were raised this year and a lot of early pullets should earn some money as winter layers.

There are a lot of splendid farmers around Boissevain, whose places are well worth a visit, and whose methods worth learning. Wheat-growing attracts so much attention that not many pure-bred stock are kept. We noted, however, that J. J. Musgrove, who has a small herd of Shorthorns, has moved on to the Patterson farm in order to have room for business when it spreads.

That the interest in tree-planting is fast developing may be gathered from the fact that one dealer, W. H. Woodrow, has sold 50,000 cottonwoods this fall. By the courtesy of this gentleman we were shown some of the advances made around town in tree and shrub raising. Dr. Schaffner, Mayor Reekie, R. A. Musgrove, J. P. Groves, J. J. Johnston, M. P. P., W. T. Musgrove, R. Morrison and others are all in the way to having beautiful places. The Central school grounds are also very nicely laid out. Many of the farmers will be able to get a few pointers as to what trees are hardy and what are not by a careful look around town, considering, of course, the way in which trees have been cultivated and kept. If we, as farmers, would only emulate all the good things we see around town, and omit all of the contrary kind, what fine places we would have!

A Visit to Thorncliffe.

Thorncliffe Stock Farm, in close proximity to Toronto, as many of our readers know, is the stock farm of Robt. Davies. It is also the home of much pure bred stock that will delight all lovers of first-class animals who may be fortunate enough to have an opportunity of seeing it. It would be impossible to even enumerate, in the space available here, all the prize-winners, much less the names of the extra performers in the ring and at the pail, that go to make up the forty Clydesdales, twenty-five Ayrshires, fifty Jerscys and other stock of this farm, while it must be kept in mind that the equipments and operations connected with the dairy alone, would furnish sufficient material for a lengthy article. Wherever you turn the impression is borne in upon you that usefulness and worth have been paramount thoughts in the mind of the proprietor in making the selections necessary to surround himself with stock taking such a foremost place in the show ring and producing such excellent cream and butter animals as comprise his large dairy herd.

A most prominent feature of Thorncliffe, and one that bids fair to make it famous is the champion Clydesdale stallion, Lyon Macgregor, whose picture we present in this issue. To all acquainted with his ancestry it is only necessary to mention his sire, Macgregor (1487), and dam, Olivette (12797), to hear them say, "No wonder he is a good one;" "How could he help it?" The show record of Lyon Macgregor can safely be taken as assurance of his high merit, which is as follows:

1st at Wigtownshire, Scotland, as a foal; 1st at Newton Stewart, Scotland, as a foal, and 2nd at Stranraer, Scotland, also as a foal; 1st at Toronto Industrial Exhibition as a yearling; 1st at Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, as a yearling; also 2nd at Chicago Horse Show, as a yearling. As a two-year-old, he won 1st at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, the only time shown that year. This spring, 1899, as a three-year-old, he won 1st at the Canadian Horse Show, also winning the sweepstakes over all ages, and also winning the championship over all ages and sweepstakes at Toronto Industrial, 1899. His record in this being fully in keeping with that of the two noted winners from whom he sprung. Border Riever (10171), [2307], 8713, a

Children should always increase in weight. Not to grow, not to increase in flesh, belongs to old age.

Present and future health demands that this increase in weight should be steady and never failing.

To delicate children, Scott's Emulsion brings richer blood and firmer flesh. Better color comes to the cheeks and stronger muscles to the limbs. The gain in weight is substantial; it comes to stay.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

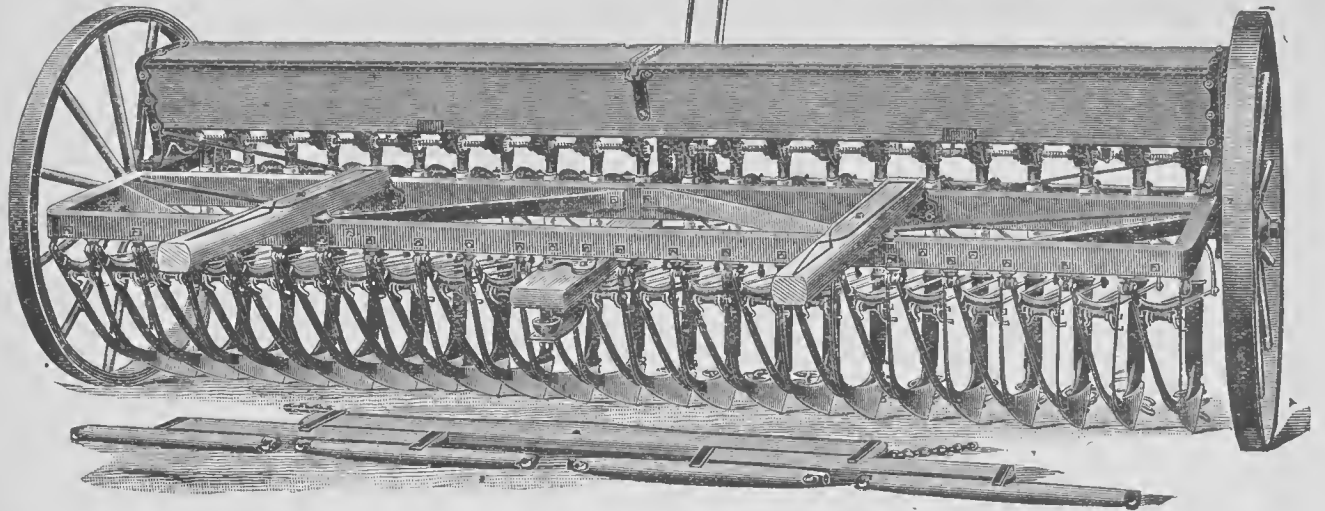
Scottish prize-winner, also demands special notice. When it is stated that he was the winner of 1st at the Toronto Industrial and at Ottawa in 1897, and 1st as a three-year-old and sweepstakes against all ages in 1898, we are far from giving the highest commend to his excellence as a stock getter, to which he is entitled. It may not be known to all the readers of *The Farmer* that Mr. Davies received the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes at the Toronto Industrial this year on Clydesdale foals. Two of these foals, now weanlings of about 7 months, and weighing nearly 900 lbs., are the get of Border Riever, which, in our estimation, is a high tribute to the excellence of this valuable sire.

A two-year-old, Prince of the Glen, by Prince of Quality, by Cedric, dam, Edith, by Lord Lynedoch, has been a winner wherever shown, competing with imported animals, but always getting first place. Without doubt, this colt will make a record in the stud that will be worthy of his origin and an honor to his home. One of the largest yearling colts we have met with, somewhat akin to the last mentioned, is also to be seen at Thorncliffe. His dam is Nellie, by Lord Lynedoch, sire, King's Own, by Queen's Own, by Prince of Wales. His size makes up for any absence of the high excellence, which only develops as such colts mature, and as there is plenty of room to take on all the good features, so there is in his breeding that which tends to assure a future of promise. It might here be noticed that this colt is by the same sire as the 1st prize weanling at the Industrial this year, above mentioned.

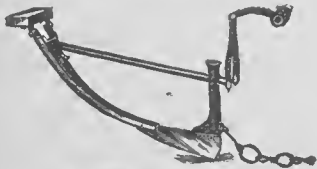
No less than twelve stallions have been sold during the month, while eleven still remain in the stud. From the above it will be seen that there is no likelihood of losing the enviable record as a Clydesdale breeder already attained by Mr. Davies. Having the dams of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize foals at the Industrial and many others of perhaps equal merit, and such a stallion at the head of his stud as represented by the illustration in this issue, places Mr. Davies in a position to take a leading place in Clydesdale breeding, and will enable him to furnish others with breeding stock of such merit as will do them credit.

As we shall have the pleasure of illustrating some of the dairy stock of Thorncliffe from time to time in our columns, particulars of the cattle will be given another time.

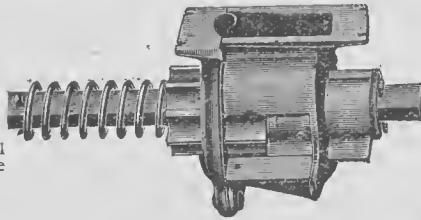
DOWAGIAC SHOE DRILL



THE GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE HISTORY OF GRAIN SEEDING MACHINERY



This is the original
and only genuine
Dowagiac Seed
Drill Shoe.



Look for the Sheaf or Wheat on the grain box, and do not accept
an imitation for the real Dowagiac.
We are sole manufacturers, and no others are authorized to use
the name.

The closest fitted and most accurate feed in existence.

Lathe fitted, and the spring keeps all parts together even
after years of wear.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Dowagiac Manufacturing Co.
Dowagiac, Michigan.

U.S.A

SMOKERS!

No matter how high the wind
or how rainy the weather,
a good **LIGHT** can be
secured by using



EDDY'S WAX VESTAS MATCHES.



EDDY'S PARLOR MATCHES

CONTAIN

NO BRIMSTONE

and are consequently free from the
sometimes objectionable fumes of the
ordinary sulphur match. Ask for any
of the following brands—

"EAGLE," "VICTORIA,"
"LITTLE COMET."

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.



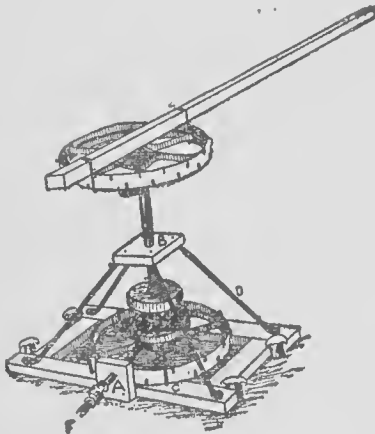
Large Amount of Plowing Done.

The mild weather we have had has been very favorable for getting a large amount of fall plowing done, and we are pleased to state that an unusually large amount of it has been done. This is well, in view of the widespread attack of the Hessian fly last season. The advice given in the fall was to get as much of the wheat stubble turned under as possible, and this having been very generally done, the fly should have a decided check next season. It has been more general than many people think, and we have heard that some farmers were cute enough to get hail insurance money on wheat that had been damaged by the fly instead of hail.

A Cheap Horse-Power.

The Farmer has had a number of enquiries about a cheap power for the farm and a description of a horse-power made out of an old mower or reaper was given last winter. As an illustration always helps a person understand a thing, we give the accompanying one of an old mower mounted on its side on a frame and rigged ready for work. We are sure the following description of how it was made, given in the Iowa Homestead, will be read with interest by many of the young men on the farm, who can soon rig up an old mower to serve as a power that will be useful for doing many things on the farm.

A frame is made, of four by six scantling stuff, a little longer than wide, the width being regulated by the diameter of the mower wheel. The mower is turned on its side and one of the wheels is an-



chored to the frame by the aid of hooks shown at C, the shaft running through a piece of hard wood plank at B, which is braced by four iron braces shown at D. Bolted to the upper wheel with peculiarly constructed staples at E, may be fastened the tongue, which is to answer for the sweep. Upon the gear of the mower will depend which way the power is to run. The pitman shaft must have a knuckle attached to it, and in order that this may be held in position, a piece of hardwood is bolted to the frame shown at A. At F the shaft can be lengthened to any length necessary to attach to the machine to be operated. If the speed given by the pitman shaft is too high for running the machine desired it may be well to put a pulley

on the end of the shaft and reduce the speed by running a belt to another larger pulley. The frame is staked down just as any other horse-power frame is staked down. The illustration will afford an idea about how the business is done and the actual measurements and working out must be left to the maker to adapt to the mower he is converting into a power.

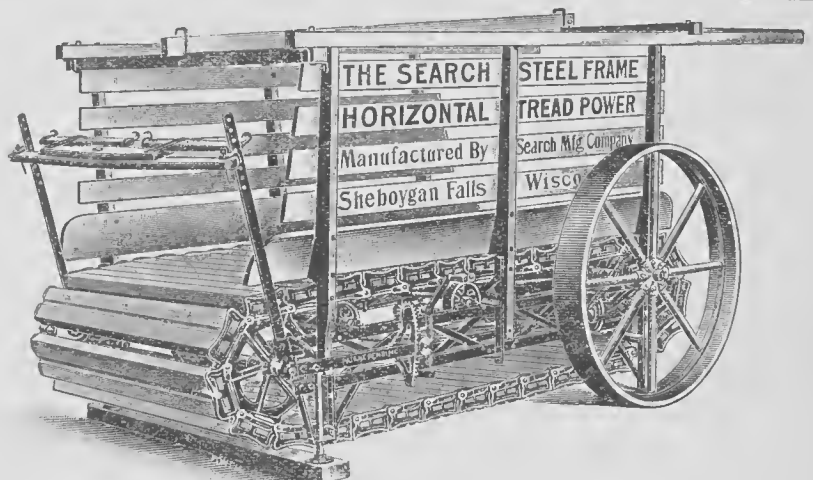
The Dauphin Fire Losses.

The report of Hugh McKellar, of the Agricultural Department, on the losses in the Dauphin district by the prairie and bush fires of October 8th, shows a very great destruction of the property of about sixty struggling pioneers. It is a curious thing that just when the risks from fire are at the worst there is an almost absolute certainty of destructive fires, of which no one can tell the origin. In districts where only extreme caution in handling fire can avert the danger there are always two or three easy, careless persons to give the mischief a start, after which it is, in such a district as Dauphin, almost impossible to check its ravages. These fires seem to have started just in this way.

In such a dry fall as the last, and with such a growth of vegetation as that country bears, the destruction of nearly every thing owned by the new beginners was almost inevitable. The only case of personal suffering was that of a man who got badly burnt in a successful struggle to save his house. The principal crop in such a new district is hay, of which an enormous amount was destroyed. Well contrived fireguards seem to have been rare, and once a fire gets full sweep on a windy day fireguards come to be of little use. By cultivating all round the buildings as much as possible, a man could be fairly well protected in future seasons, but this year everything was in favor of the fires doing their worst. It is consoling to know that no lives were lost and lessons of prudence must have been taught that will do good in the future.

Mr. McKellar's enquiries appear to have been thorough and discriminating. Much as they may sympathize with the sufferers, the Government only aims at giving enough help to enable the losers to tide over till next harvest. Stoves where needed, flour at \$1.50 per cwt., and bran at \$8 per ton are supplied to those who, besides their own support, need some help to keep a cow and calf through the winter. When the hay

BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO. Ltd.



MANUFACTURERS OF
 Threshing Engines. Rollers of all kinds. Seed Pickling Machines (Mattice Patent).
 CHEMICAL FIRE APPLIANCES, Portable and Stationary (McRobie Patent).
 Brass and Iron Castings of Every Description. Correspondence solicited

A FARMER'S SPECIALTY

Incorporated 1899 by Special Act of the
 Legislature of Manitoba.

Authorized Capital \$500,000.00
 In shares of \$100.00 each.

THE WESTERN CANADIAN HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Frank O. Fowler, M.P.P., President.
 Angus McDonald, Esq., 1st Vice-President.
 Samuel Martin, Esq., 2nd Vice-President.

A. F. Kempton,
 T. S. Matheson,
 Alex. Blain,

J. Herbert Ingram,
 Jos. Cornell, Secretary,
 R. J. Neithercut, Treasurer

HEAD OFFICE, WAWANESA, MAN.

Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company are now being sold, ten per cent. payable on allotment. Farmers who invest in these shares will get Hail Insurance at actual cost, with absolute security.

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA, BANKERS.

Address all correspondence to the Secretary of the Company.

Best Timber in Speight Wagons.

If you have no dealer convenient, write directly to us for information.

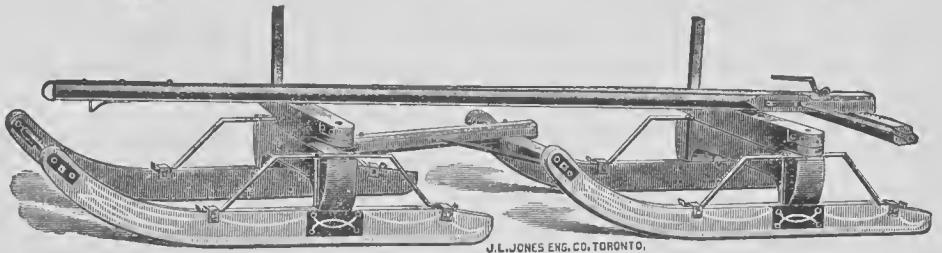
The Speight One-Beam Manitoba Bob-Sleigh

For general use in Manitoba, N. W. T. and northern part of Ontario. Furnished with regular bolsters; 38½, 40 or 42½ inches between stakes, or with log bunks and clevises.

2 in. Runner	2½ in. Steel or Cast Shoe	6 ft. long
2½ " "	2¾ " " "	6 " "
3 " "	3 " " "	6 " "

Improved with Cast Channel Shoe projecting on each side of runner, protecting the woods and bolts.

Whiffletrees, Doubletrees and Neckyoke extra.



J. L. JONES ENG. CO. TORONTO.

THE SPEIGHT WAGON CO., Markham, Ont.

Dealers should write us for Catalogue and Prices.

was entirely lost, good straw could be got free from farmers in the more cleared districts. Single men can easily get work at good wages outside, but married men with small families are severely handicapped, sometimes needing clothing as well as food. But none will need to go without food and shelter, and seed grain will be provided next spring when wanted.

In some cases an almost clean sweep was made of buildings with their contents, as well as hay and what little crop the settlers had, and after two years of hard work they are left penniless. More fortunate people, who have got over the first perils of pioneering, will sympathize with them and certainly would not find fault with the Government for dealing generously with such sufferers. To those who propose building with lumber, the lumber companies will give a cut rate on all they want. Others will be able during winter to provide logs and the railroad company will do all in its power to assist. On the whole, the worst consequences of the fire will be got over at a very moderate cost to the Government and the country, and it is to be hoped that the same trouble will not again occur to anything like the same extent.

U. S. Agricultural Report for 1899.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture of the U. S. for the present year has just been published. Much of it is devoted to the numerous branches, 48 in all, into which the work of this department is divided. The scientific, practical and commercial aspects of each division are concisely dealt with, and there is hardly anything relating to the products of the soil and possible improvements thereon that is not touched on. The observations of the weather bureau did valuable service both on land and sea. Injurious insects are looked after and plans for their destruction tested. Valuable plants are collected from all over the world. Native grasses and foreign are grown. Irrigation, acclimation, foreign markets and the cunning frauds that ruin their business reputation in those markets are discussed. Agricultural experiment stations, colleges and schools are reviewed. In short, this is a business statement from the able head of a department of first rank importance to the U. S.

F. A. Conner, of the Portage Plains, threshed 50,000 bushels of grain this fall in 27 days. The largest single day's work was 2,950 bushels. The separator is a 44x62, with a 27 horse-power traction engine.

New Flour Mill at Carnduff.

The new Antler rolling mill, at Carnduff, Assa., turned out its first flour on November 21st. As the building was not commenced until August 4th, it will be seen that no time was lost in putting it up and equipping it. The present capacity is to be 75 bbls. per day, with a 60 horse-power engine, but room and power are provided for an increase to 100 or 125 bbls., if necessary. Besides flour milling, a four-roller chopper, having a capacity of 30 bags per hour, has been put in. The machinery is all the manufacture of the Stratford Mill Building Co., and is right up to date, including the universal system of bolting. The water supply is splendid. C. C. Smith, the owner and manager of the mill, is an experienced miller, having been for seven years head miller at Souris, and also having had in charge the Birtle and Arden mills. As this is the only flour mill on the Southwestern Branch west of Melita, and will do business for a very extensive stretch of good wheat land, we trust it will long continue as it started—without a hitch.

The men who expect to keep up with the procession must admit new ideas into their heads.

India's area of wheat farms is now about two-thirds as large as that of the United States, and the wheat is still threshed by being trodden out by bullocks and buffaloes.

Mr. Jones, a former resident of Orange Ridge, but now of Rössland, B. C., has collected round his old home 14 cows, 600 hens and 100 turkeys for shipment to Rossland.

Among recent patents applied for is one by Henry James Bickle, Gladstone, Man., for cattle guards at railroad crossings, and one from Jas. Wilson, Glencross, Man., for a hay loader.

A. McLay, of Horse Hills, Alta., corrects the statement in a late issue that he had only 100 bushels of oats to the acre. The correct figures are 4,190 from 39 acres, or 107½ bushels per acre.

Territorial Weeds Inspector Willing reports having found on one farm a number of settlings, at each of which, after threshing, there were left to blow or be carried about anywhere from five to ten bushels of hare's ear mustard seed. We would again call attention to the fact that unless well burnt over or cleaned up, threshing sites may become the centres of a great deal of trouble. Look out for them next spring—yes, and all summer.

How It Came About.

A. Carswell, Oxbow, Assa., is reported to have had a field of wheat that made the extraordinary yield of 46 bushels an acre—double the ordinary average. The explanation offered for this special fertility is as follows:—

The wheat was on backsetting. When the land was backset, instead of harrowing it, as is usually done, the land was rolled with a heavy roller, which had the effect of pressing the ground firm and even. Then the harrow was used to pulverize the surface. The moisture was in this way kept in the ground, and so, when other fields were suffering from drought, this one had sufficient moisture and the heads were well filled—hence the large yield.

The Oak Lake Farmers' Institute has held its first meeting for the winter. The next will be held on December 30. These meetings will be held regularly on the last Saturday of the month all through the winter. For the meeting on December 30 the subject will be "Tuberculosis," on which a professional from outside is expected to speak.

Some lively threshing was done on the farms of Messrs. Rankin, Cowan and Whyte, Hamiota, on October 27, and three successive days, viz., 10,279 bushels of wheat, barley and oats. The machine, which is a traction, Battle Creek Advance, is owned by John H. Whyte, of Hamiota. To do this work it required 8½ miles of moving and 29 setts.

T. N. Willing has just been making an inspection of the elevators in the Territories in regard to their observance of the Noxious Weed ordinance. He reports the majority as observing the act in most respects, but found a number where the dust spouts were not enclosed in any way, and were ejecting large numbers of bad seeds. These he has ordered to be all enclosed.

The Pascoe brothers, of the Boharm settlement, have finished threshing a splendid crop, and, as their farms are situated on the border of what is known as "the stock country," being about eight miles southwest of town, and in a region where a few years ago wheat was said to be a failure, we feel it our duty to give the results, which are as follows: Off 35 acres of summer fallow, James Pascoe threshed an average yield of 43 bushels per acre, and his brother, Richard, threshed an average of 90 bushels of oats. Altogether the father and sons had 270 acres of wheat and threshed 8,000 bushels, an average of between 29 and 30 bushels all round. Of oats they had 2,700 bushels of 40 acres.—Moose Jaw Times.



Too Much of A Good Thing.

Don't be too clean! Be temperate in all things. Mind that your zeal for keeping things tidy—exemplary enough in moderation—doesn't develop into fanaticism, is the advice given by Margaret Remington in the Puritan.

The microbe of over-orderliness, not properly watched, tends to produce a hysteria of cleanliness. The victim in such a case, generally a woman, makes life a martyrdom to her household, whose lapses give her keen enjoyment by emphasizing her own superiority. She wonders compassionately, for instance, how a girl so nice as you can be so heedless about the shades. If there's any one thing she does stickle for, it is shades all on a level! And she'll proceed conscientiously to exclude your pet patch of sunshine or the expanse of view you love better than all the level shades in the world, by drawing the blind down gently on a mathematical line with all its fellows.

She'll put your room to rights for you with exasperating insistence, making an unsympathetic heap of the papers and magazines you've left in such a congenial litter, and arranging your toilet articles with such unfamiliar propriety that you never know where to find anything.

She will air your bedding with humiliating frequency, and even abstract your garments sometimes with the same sinister design, believing it to be her duty, and thanking her stars that there's one sympathetic person in the house at least.

It is the secret of self-righteousness of such as these that is as hard to bear as their inexorable practices. "Whatever else my shortcomings may be," such a one will say, with a virtuous sigh, "I hope at least, at the last day, I'll be credited with the effort to keep clean."

"Clean? Yes, abominably clean."

For her there's nothing too sacred to be interrupted by a sudden onslaught upon an accidental fly. Excuse her, please, for breaking in, but flies are one thing impossible to tolerate. Pardon her, as she darts towards an invisible smudge or film of dust somewhere; some people never seem to see such things, but for herself, well—then the same complacent sigh.

In bad weather the boys may not bring their visitors indoors. Aren't there the playground and the barn? And isn't it her duty to teach them neatness?

"Oh, Bobby, how I wish I had a nice dirty mother like yours," one little restricted chap was overheard to exclaim wistfully to a more fortunate companion.

Bobby, proudly accepting the impeachment, returned with superiority, "I guess you do, Jack, I wouldn't swap mothers for a farm. My mother's too busy being comfortable and good and jolly to think so much about clean like yours. My! won't you be glad when you are big an' you can be all the dirty you want!" Which carries a moral to "over particular" mammas.

Cleanliness is a good thing, an estimable thing, but it isn't the whole of life. Undue attention to it has a degenerating effect upon the mental and moral side of you. Excess narrows the vision and gives you an astigmatized view of your duty toward your neighbor.

Remember that "Life is more than meat, and the body than raiment," and that the hygiene of minds and souls is quite as important as the hygiene of material things.

The Latest, The Newest The Best.
GOLD STANDARD



INDIA-CEYLON-PACKAGE TEAS

1/2 & 1 lb Lead Packets - 3 & 5 lb Tins.

CODVILLE & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS WINNIPEG.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQ., MONTREAL.

✻ ✻ ESTABLISHED 1845. ✻ ✻

This old-established Firm announce
the publication of their

Fall and Winter Catalogue FOR 1899 & 1900

which will be mailed **FREE** to any address
on receipt of postal card.

They have also prepared, for
Toys and Fancy Goods, a supplementary

CATALOGUE FOR Christmas & New Year's Presents

which was issued on December 1st.

Customers at a distance will find these two books helpful as guides in making their purchases, and replete with useful information for all the year.

The various Departments are now replete with new and desirable goods of the best class, at moderate prices—the value cannot be surpassed.

MAIL ORDERS receive prompt and careful attention. Samples sent, and every information supplied. Write for Catalogue.

HENRY MORGAN & Co., MONTREAL.

Mention "The Nor'-West Farmer" when writing.

A Page of Early Transvaal History.

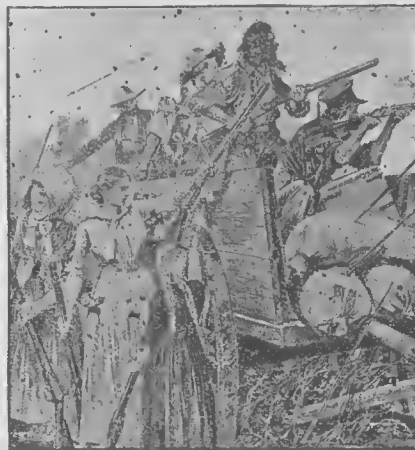
So frequently has the justice of Britain's cause in the Transvaal been questioned and we find so many who are ready to censure the actions of our nation in their treatment of the Boers, that we are frequently at a loss for the facts which will place its action towards them in its true light.

We require to go back in the history of colonization in South Africa to the middle of the seventeenth century, when we find the first colony planted there by the Dutch East India Company. This colony, we are led to believe, was composed of the "sweepings of the back-streets" of all the lowland cities, the degraded riff-raff of Holland, and over it were placed a few rulers of the respectable class. But the colony was neglected by the company and by the Dutch nation, and was left to govern itself, which it did in a manner that developed the Dutch character into the present peculiar Boer type found. In its infancy the colony had to contend with fearful odds, against hunger, against disease and against the natives. It was a continual round of warfare and to preserve its safety the colony was subjected to rigorous laws and heavy taxes.

The colonists were encouraged to enslave the natives, especially the Hottentots, and to buy up imported negroes. The hardships which they themselves had come through made them treat these slaves with great cruelty. As an example of this we quote from one of our leading writers who says of our worthy friend, "Oom Paul," "he, without the slightest compunction, could drive a negro behind his wagon by a rope around his neck, and make the poor unfortunate run behind for a distance

Living thus in solitude they grew up in dense ignorance, uneducated, and having no interest in or regard for the world among them.

Let us now pass over their history until we come to the year 1806, when, at the request of the Prince of Orange, the British assumed entire control of the whole southern settled part of Africa. They were frequently called upon to defend the Boers against the natives. Many times



Boer Women helping to defend a Laager.

the British found the natives in the right in these quarrels and when they sided with them the Boers became incensed and embittered. During these times the British waged five bloody and severe wars against the Kaffirs in behalf of the Boers. Thus the spirit of dissatisfaction with British rule began to grow in their hearts and until they rebelled. Their patience became exhausted, when, in the year 1834, by an act of the Imperial government, the slaves held by the Boers were emancipated. The home government considered themselves justified in doing this because of the great cruelty practiced by the Boers on these slaves.

We now come to the third great event in the history of the Boers when, in the years 1835-1840, the "Great Trek" took place. To seek new homes north of the Vaal. The trekkers crossed the Vaal and took possession of the country north of it and the settlement was thus called the "Transvaal." The cause of this was the exasperation of the Boers at the emancipation of their slaves by the Imperial authority. It was no race prejudice, because they enjoyed under British rule, equal rights with the English settlers, but they wished to be where they could be a law unto themselves, own slaves and use them as they wished, free from all interference.

Another trek took place from the Orange Free State and another from Natal, both passing over into the Transvaal country. The settlers who thus took up their abode in the Transvaal were the most "Boerish" of the Boers and embraced in themselves all the characteristics of these remarkable people. They made the last trek of the people of many treks, and may be called "a survival of the fittest" of the trekkers, forming an extreme type of the Boers. They are characterized, we are told, by an abhorrence of all law and government and principally so because law and government imply taxation, and although they may amass great wealth they wish to pay out nothing for the support of the country.

There are many who speak of the Boer as a pious, God-fearing man, but before we accept this judgment let us hear what Rider Haggard says of them: "They study their Bible not that they may advance the knowledge and practice of the

religion of the Gospel, but that they may find justification for cruelty and oppression from the pages of the Old Testament. What they delight in are the stories of the wholesale butchery by the Israelites of old and in their own position they find a reproduction of that of the first settlers of the Holy Land. Like them, they think that they have been entrusted by the Almighty with the task of exterminating the heathen native tribes around them and are always ready with a scriptural precedent for slaughter and robbery."

In the year 1876 the powerful nation of the Zulus under Cetewayo threatened the entire destruction of the Boer people and also the British settlers. An appeal was made to the British government, who took the country under their protection. The two people, the Zulus and British, prepared for war, and after a severe fight and heavy loss the British conquered. Peace and safety were brought to the Boers, but no sooner did the danger pass by than the Transvaal revolted and declared British rule a usurpation to which they had never consented. At Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill they defeated the British forces sent against them. Britain sent a strong army against them, and when it had penetrated into the country as far as Pretoria, negotiations were entered into and Britain again ceded all rights of government into their hands, reserving, however, its rights as suzerain.—A. O. Macdonald, in Manitoba College Journal.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tabl. ts. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

2199

BARLEY WANTED.

We are now in the market for

GOOD BREWING BARLEY

Farmers threshing early will do well to forward us samples.

EDWARD L. DREWRY,
Redwood Factories, WINNIPEG.

DON'T MISS THIS!

These Trees will Grow.

I have this year an exceptionally good stock of
**FRUIT BEARING PLANTS AND
TREE SEEDLINGS.**

and offer for fall delivery Strong Seedling Trees at
\$5.00 per 1000, or

A Collection for \$5.00

To consist of 100 maple or cottonwood seedlings, 100 southernwood or willow cuttings, for hedges, 100 raspberry (4 var.), 25 currant and gooseberry (4 var.), 8 rhubarb. The fruits are bearing sizes and the varieties the best suited to the climate.

H. L. PATMORE, Brandon, Man.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.



Boers Trekking—Crossing the Draakberg.

of three miles." The spirit of cruelty so possessed the minds of these new settlers that we find it one of their strong characteristics to-day.

But when the danger was past and all seemed safe and secure, the independent spirit of the Dutchman re-asserted itself, and his longing for solitary life returned, causing him to rebel against the laws and rulers of his own land. To escape these the farmers gathered together all their effects and in a body "trekked" away to the north and west. By these treks what is now known as Cape Colony became settled, but not under a united government. Each one formed for himself his own course of life independent of all others.

A Door Roll for Cold Weather.

Although the weather has been fine so far this fall a cold snap may come at any time. Now is the time to prepare for it. In many farm houses the doorsills are partly worn, which causes great annoyance in cold weather. The following device, taken from an exchange, will be found a great protection in winter against cold feet or to a child on the floor. Take a strip of ticking about a yard long (more or less, according to the width of your door), and 20 inches wide.



Also cut two circles of the same material about 6½ inches across. Sew the long strip to form a cylinder, leaving a small opening in the middle of the seam to put in the filling. Fit the circles in at the ends and fill the tick with cut straw or chaff. Close the opening and cover the roll with grey flannel. The outside may be cut the same as the tick, or cut longer and tied at the ends, leaving a frill to lift it by like the illustration. If desired ornaments of some kind may be worked on the outside.

Description of Special 10-Cent Patterns.

153.—Blouse Waist of figured silk trimmed with rows of narrow velvet ribbon. The blouse is made over a fitted lining, and the chemisette may be of tucked silk or any contrasting material. Five yards of silk will be required.

154.—Plaid Silk Shirt Waist made over a fitted lining. The white revers are trimmed with a band of white silk and the tucked under front or chemisette is of the same. Five yards of silk or three of woolen goods will be required.

155.—Dressy Evening Waist of tucked silk and lace with velvet rosettee and belt. In pink silk and black velvet this is very effective. It will also look very stylish in any light wool goods with lace fronts. Six yards of silk or three of cashmere will be required.

156.—Autumn street Costume of grey homespun with trimming of black braiding. Nine yards of goods will be required. Price of pattern: Bolero, 10 cents; Skirt, 10 cents.

157.—Open Front Jacket and one-piece fitted skirt closing at the side, of pale tan cloth. Eight yards of goods will be required. Price of pattern: Jacket, 10 cents; Skirt, 10 cents.

158.—One piece flare Skirt and plain fitted short basque for stout figures. The material is a rough finished grey cloth, with wide braid or ribbon bordering. Nine yards of goods will be required. Price of patterns: Waist, 10 cents; Skirt, 10 cents.

Patterns of all of the above designs are offered at the uniform price of 10 cents each. The patterns are well made and complete.

These patterns must not be classed with those of a low grade and cheap price usually found; they excel in every particu-

lar, being more accurate and superior in every way. Complete directions for putting together and cutting accompany each pattern.

We supply them all in standard size waist and bust. When ordering patterns mention the number given under the figure of which you desire a pattern. Full descriptions of all these designs are given above.

All orders are promptly filled; there is no delay whatever. Cash must accompany all orders. Address all communications to "Pattern Supply Dept."

261 McDERMOT AVE.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Special Notice.—It is not necessary to deface this copy of The Farmer by cutting out the illustration of the figure when ordering a pattern. All we desire



is that you mention the number of the costume, which is given underneath.

Malcolm McTaggart, Shellbrook, Sask.: "I am a subscriber to The Nor'-West Farmer for 8 or 9 years and like it very much. It is a great help to any one who is either farming or ranching."—Nov. 14, 1899.

*After a hard day's work,
there's nothing so refreshing
as a cup of good hot
Blue-Ribbon Ceylon Tea.*

To Make a Happy Home.

1. Learn to govern yourselves and to be gentle and patient.
2. Guard your temper, especially in seasons of ill-health and trouble, and soften them by prayer and a sense of your own shortcomings and error.
3. Never speak or act in anger until you have thought over your words, or act.
4. Remember that, valuable as is the gift of speech, silence is often more valuable.
5. Do not expect too much from others, but remember that all have an evil nature, whose developments we must expect, and which we must forbear and forgive, as we often desire forbearance and forgiveness ourselves.
6. Never retort a sharp or angry word. It is the second word that makes the quarrel.
7. Beware of the first disagreement.
8. Learn to speak in a gentle tone of voice.
9. Learn to say kind and pleasant things whenever opportunity offers.
10. Study the character of each, and sympathize with all in their troubles, however small.
11. Do not neglect little things, if they can affect others in the smallest degree.
12. Avoid moods and pets and fits of sulkiness.
13. Learn to deny yourself and prefer others.
14. Beware of meddlers and tale-bearers.
15. Never charge a bad motive if a good one is conceivable.
16. Be gentle and firm with children.
17. Do not allow your children to be away from home at night without knowing where they are.
18. Do not furnish them with too much pocket money.

To clean old sponges, boil them for three or four hours in water enough to cover them, containing a couple of table-spoonfuls of carbonate of soda, or in water mixed with a couple of handfuls of wood ashes, this to remove all the greasy matter the sponges may contain; then rinse them thoroughly, squeezing them well in several lots of clean, cold water. After this preliminary operation soak the sponges in chloridric acid mixed with four times the quantity of water, suiting the whole amount to the size of the sponge, but keeping the same proportions. After twenty-four hours let the tap run on to the sponge for some time, then rinse with the hands until all smell of the acid has disappeared. Hang the sponges up to dry over a hot stove, and, when this has been satisfactorily accomplished the sponge will be almost as good as new.

When I Went Harvesting.

It's well enough to talk about the joys the farmers know—
Perhaps 'twill sort of brace them up to grapple with their woe.
It's well to sing a paen to the sturdy sons of toil

Who labor 'neath a summer sun and boll and broil and holl,
But you'll kindly please to notice I'm not joining in the strain,
For my farming recollections bring to me a sense of pain,
And the horny handed granger's life to me is lacking charm
Since I went out a-harvesting on Deacon Richmond's farm.

I was young and somewhat hopeful, and the deacon said he'd pay
A dollar for my services on any blessed day.
So I went to labor for him. The recollection still

Of what ensued is haunting me. I judge it ever will.

For when the deacon called me in the morn at half-past three

To rustle out and do the chores it was a shock to me,

And I longed to kill the cattle or to do them other harm,

When I went out a-harvesting on Deacon Richmond's farm.

At half-past five, was breakfast, and then came family prayers.

I still recall the good man's words mid all life's cumbering cares.

"We praise thee, Lord," he murmured, "for thy mercy's constant streams—

Now, boys, get out and hustle till you've hitched up all the teams—

And we got out and hustled, and the words we banded there

While hitching up the weary teams were not the words of prayer,

For we judged the deacon's righteousness would keep us from all harm.

When I went out a-harvesting on Deacon Richmond's farm.

Oh, the days of weary labor, by an awful hotness hit,

Did I enjoy a farmer's bliss? Well, I should mention—nit,

From half-past three of morning till ten o'clock of nights

We toiled and broiled and broiled and toiled and knew the farm's delights.

And still at times I hear these words and wake from restless dreams;

"We praise thee for thy mercy and—now hustle out the teams,"

And so I am not singing in praise of farming's charm

Since I went out a-harvesting on Deacon Richmond's farm.

—San Francisco Examiner.

What of the Winter?

The unusually fine open fall has furnished conversation many a time so far, and set every one wondering what the winter is really going to be like. The following letter sent the Medicine Hat News by Geo. Gunn, an old man who has spent his whole life on the Canadian prairies, gives an interesting outline of the seasons for some years past, and predicts a fine winter.

The past very rainy season must have been a surprise to some of our ranchers. No doubt, a good many never expected to see anything like it. It reminds one of the rainy seasons of 1879, 1880 and 1881. These rainy seasons have come with great regularity for the last hundred years, with intervals of very dry seasons between. In the early part of the present century there seemed to have been a great flood in the Red River country, for drift wood could be found on the bog north of where Winnipeg now stands, but it seems that dry years soon set in, for a cart road had to be made from a point below the St. Andrews Rapids to Fort Garry before the first twenty years of the century had passed, and for several years it was customary to send carts to meet the York boats at this point, to lighten their cargoes. In 1815 the Northwest Co.'s men passed from Silver Heights in a straight line to Kildonan. History says that Governor Semple had to take a spy glass before he could tell what they were. A steamer could have

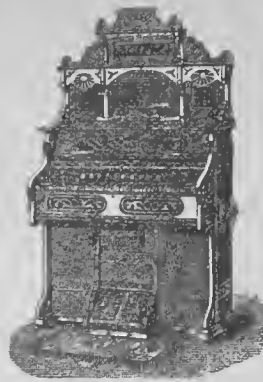
"DOMINION" ORGANS & PIANOS.



Are the most popular
Instruments
manufactured in Canada.

60,000 IN USE.

Write for Catalogue
and Price to
**DOMINION ORGAN
AND PIANO CO.**
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.
Or apply to our Agents in all
parts of Manitoba and N.W.T.



passed over the same ground several times since that date.

In 1821 carts could travel from Silver Heights to Park's creek. A steamer has been over this same country several times since. In 1826 the whole of the Red River valley was flooded and many of the houses of the early settlers floated down stream. About ten or eleven years after this the wet seasons came again. The whole country was so wet in the fall of 1837 that farmers could not haul their crops off the field with their old Red River carts without getting mired in the mud. From 1843 to 1847 it was very dry, so dry that the crops in some parts were a failure. The years 1850, 1851 and 1852 were wet and the Red River was flooded clear from Bird's Hill to Stony Mountain during the whole month of June, 1852. Then came a few drier years and again a few wetter years. The summers of 1861 and 1862 were wet. In the winter of 1863 and 1864 there was very little snow.

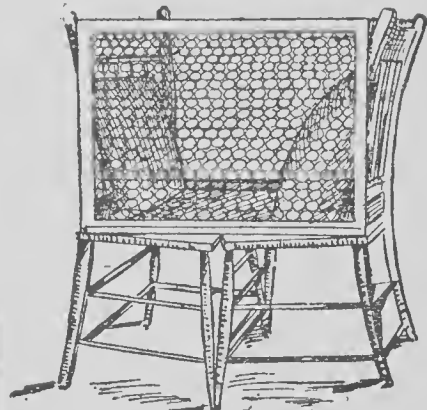
In the winter of 1864 and 1865 there was more snow. In 1865 and 1866 there was very little snow again. The next year there was scarcely any snow all winter, and a great many lakes dried up and the country kept dry until about 1878 and 1879. The winters of 1877 and 1878 there was no snow. The wet years began in 1879 and lasted until 1882. Then came the dry years that did this country so much harm and dried up all the small lakes in the country. The winters of 1888, 1889 and 1890 there was very little snow and the summers were very dry. For the last three years the rainfall has been on the increase and the lakes filling up. There is not the least doubt but the wet and dry years have come pretty regularly for the last hundred years, and for the last seventy years we have had winters of very little snow at intervals of eleven years. The winters of 1833 and 1834 there was very little snow and the winter of 1844 and 1845 was also a winter of very little snow, and so on for every 11 years. The winter of 1877 and 1878 is still spoken of as the winter of no snow. The floods in the Red River occurred at intervals of twenty-six years, viz., 1800, 1826, 1852 and 1878. The winter of 1904 will likely be a winter of deep snow and intense cold, sudden thaw and great floods. The coming year will likely start in mild and should be free from snow.

So far as man is concerned the devil's presence and temptations are to result in the development of character. Man decides the question of character. If God had made it impossible to sin, there could have been no character. Man at his best would have been a machine. Neither virtue nor heroism would have been possible.—Dr. J. R. Westwood, Methodist, Philadelphia.

John Snelgrove, Dunrea, Man.: "I admire the way The Nor'-West Farmer keeps out of politics. So long as you do so I will take your paper."—Nov. 23:

A Safe Place for Baby.

During the winter the floor of a room is often cold and not a suitable place for a baby to play on. The accompanying illustration shows how one resourceful mother got over the difficulty. Two high-backed chairs were used, being set with the fronts of the seats together, thus leaving the backs at either end, as in the illustration. Then the sides of the chairs were measured, and a light frame made of



that size, to which was fastened small mesh wire netting. These frames were tightly tied at the top and bottom of the chair posts, and thus the "cage" was completed, and could be easily put together and as easily taken apart. Into it was put the baby with playthings and cushions. The baby was off the floor, was safe, yet could stand or sit as the fancy took him. The mother was relieved of great care, and the baby was delighted.

J. S. McCaughey, Alameda, Assa.:—"I could not do without The Nor'-West Farmer. I appreciate having it issued semi-monthly. It makes it superior to all other agricultural papers."—Dec. 1, 1899.

A feature of dress this season is the use of girdles, buckles, belts, and other ornamentations of almost innumerable designs and materials. Some are very elaborate and expensive, and decidedly beyond the capabilities of the ordinary purse. Fortunately, there are imitations, however, which will answer the purpose just as well, and which are equally beautiful in composition and artistic workmanship and attainable by almost every woman. The most expensive productions are set with various precious stones, as amethysts, turquoises and emeralds and are fit to grace the lithe waist of Cleopatra herself.

L. L. Roberts, Russell, Man.:—"Forward me The Nor'-West Farmer for another year, as I find it the best paper I can find for farmers. The information and advertisements are so handy."—Nov. 29, 1899.

War Money, and How England Raises It.

By Marshall Lord.

(Copyright, 1899).

London, Nov. 25, 1899.—It is an interesting fact that the English people will not know until 1901 how much of their money it cost to soak the tip of Africa in blood. The \$50,000,000 that Parliament voted off-hand at the beginning of

extra expense of \$2,000,000, and——"

Just then the speech was interrupted by a voice from the audience shouting, "What does it matter?"

And that interjection tells the story. The man who made it spoke for the great middle class of the English people—usually so careful with their pennies. Where does all the money come from? And how is it spent? Although the general public doesn't know and merely says, "What does it matter?" I supposed government officials could answer the question for me in detail. Oddly enough

pet enterprises they dropped into it as a child puts pennies in his little tin bank.

Government officials say when I ask them half seriously, if the war chest is to-day hidden away in some burglar-proof vault, that no such thing now exists, that in these days of blue books and public reports that any one can buy for a cent, there is no chance for any such secret fund. Germany, however, is popularly supposed to have a strongly guarded war chest, and so, it is believed, has Italy and Austria. Indeed, Robert Barr grouped a deal of the plot of his novel, Jennie Bax-



The War Office.

The Foreign Office.

The Treasury.

The Bank of England.

the Transvaal war was thought to be enough to last until March in the ordinary course of events, and if it wasn't—why then there was plenty more coming from somewhere or other, and if the Boers were not wiped out by March it was all the same, so far as money was concerned.

The other night, the Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, was giving an address. He observed that the accumulation of arms and ammunition by the Boers before the war was declared had made it necessary to increase the British garrison in South Africa at an

they couldn't. Nobody knows just yet where the actual cost is to come from, or how the whole of it is being spent. It isn't as if the old war chest were in business yet.

THE ANCIENT WAR CHEST.

Once upon a time there really was a war chest—an actual literal war chest. Kings of England respected the demands of that chest to a greater extent than they were wont to respect the requirements of a good many other deserving institutions, and all the gold pieces that they felt they could spare from their own

ter, Journalist, about the supposed looting of the Austrian war chest.

Of course, England's war chest had, for a long time after its retirement, an ante-type in the shape of an imposing war fund, but that was in its turn demolished in 1792 by Pitt in his scheme for the consolidated fund, and it is upon this consolidated fund that England is drawing for her present occupation of conducting a campaign in the Transvaal. As for the consolidated fund, it is nothing more or less than the receipts of the government, minus its expenses, and it was William Pitt who decided, instead of keeping track

of a score of separate funds, to lump the whole lot of them together and to allow expenditures to be made only by act of Parliament.

THE TREASURY CHEST FUND.

So to-day there is only one reminder of the ancient war-chest, so coddled by Britain's rulers, and that is an entry on the books of the Bank of England, crediting her majesty's government with \$3,750,000, to be used for foreign expenses, and known as the treasury chest fund. This name is an echo of the olden days when every war expedition that left England carried with it a veritable "chest" packed with gold pieces for the payment of the army, and it is used simply for the carrying on of enterprises, usually of a peaceful nature, in distant portions of Great Britain's domains. This treasury chest fund is always kept at the same figure. For instance, upon the representative of her majesty's government being advised of any needed improvement coming within his administration and involving heavy expenditures, he invites ten-

THE COST OF THE PRESENT WAR.

"Of course you know," he went on, "how the present appropriation from the consolidated fund is to be reclaimed. According to a statement of the chancellor of the exchequer, the excess in the receipts of the government over the anticipated expenses as shown in the last budget will supply \$15,000,000 out of the fifty-five which have been appropriated, and the other \$40,000,000 will be accumulated by the negotiations of small loans. However, this war is only a petty affair. In the event of a great war, the \$30,000,000 which England devotes annually to the payment of the interest on her national debt would be left unpaid, and a new debt contracted, the amount of which would be equal to that upon which \$30,000,000 would pay the annual interest."

"What, then, has been the cost of the present war up to date?"

"Nobody knows. No one will know, either, until the spring of 1901—that is, accurately. Not until that time will it be possible to gather together the disbursements of each of the multitude of

so that out of the 120 clerks that add, subtract, multiply and divide in this ungainly granite bee-hive, probably not more than ten or twenty ever have seen the chancellor of the exchequer. Two of these favored few are of course the treasury messengers who are constantly kept on the trot between the government book-keepers and financiers and their chief wherever he may be with all kinds of documents for his signature, or questions for his decision.

His office of chancellor of the exchequer corresponds almost exactly to that of secretary of the treasury in the United States.

Arthur Balfour is, of course, the first of the five lords of the treasury with a capital, and the other four are mere figure heads at best. But the real national financier is Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. He it is who, when an emergency arises—like the present one—is in for the not too easy task of finding the best way to meet it.

The chancellor has only recently recovered from a serious illness that was



ders of capital, accepting the most favorable and issuing bills on the treasury chest fund. Upon their presentation at the Bank of England they are audited and promptly paid, when the treasury chest fund's accountants straightway make requisition for the amount of the expenditure upon either the war office or the admiralty, accordingly as the expenses incurred have been on account of the army or navy. To each of these two great government services a sum in the neighborhood of \$125,000,000 is allotted annually, but the coming of the war with the Boers was, of course, immediately followed by a parliamentary grant of \$50,000,000 to be spent in crushing the rebellion, exactly what the United States Congress voted to fight Spain.

I was informed by a high government official that the present sum voted by parliament was regarded as little more than a flea bite, and is expected to last until the 31st of March, by which time they hope that the war will have been fought and won by Great Britain. He stated that the last Boer war cost England just \$25,000,000. "This one will cost more," he said, "because we are trusting to do the work a little better."

different departments. Now you might be able to guess at the amount of each one of those, but the sum total is a matter for the future alone."

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the man who is paying for this war—just as the Marquis of Lansdowne is the man who is running it and the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain the man who caused it—is the least known of any important public official in England. He is retiring by disposition, never submits to an interview, has not been photographed for twenty years, and his only well-known characteristic is a tendency to wear wretchedly cut clothes. While parliament is sitting, he may be in his office in the treasury building in Whitehall twice a week; when parliament is not in session he is seldom there at all, but either at his London house or his country place, Netherhaven House, in Salisbury, where he manages to keep two alert private secretaries fearfully busy and has another stationed at the treasury to have an eye on things there. On the rare occasions when he honors the big building in Whitehall with a visit, he drives down in his carriage and makes a bee-line for his office, which is known as the board room,

bothering him just about the time when the necessity of spending fifty millions in killing people made its appearance, and the questions which are fired at him several dozen times a day are alone enough to drive a nervous man distracted, but Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is not, if treasury people are to be believed, at all ruffled by his sense of responsibility—coolness has always been one of his characteristics—but goes on from day to day signing for transports and reinforcements and ammunition and mules with apparently as little unconcern as if England started a new war every day in the week. As for the other treasury employees, as has been said, that portion of them detailed to keep tabs on the war office in its wild career of expenditure are rather pressed for time but otherwise business goes along in the treasury just about as usual, which means in a thoroughly dignified manner, unmarred by improper haste.

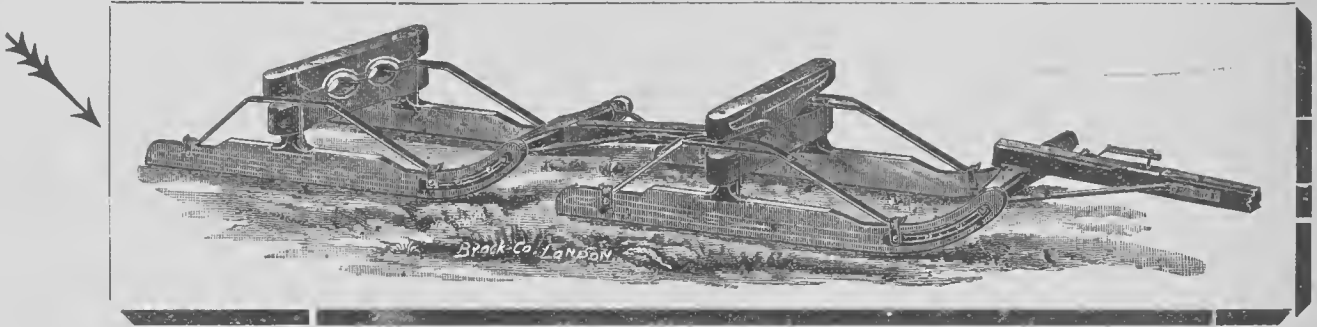
NO BOTHER ABOUT MONEY.

When parliament was summoned to an extraordinary session in the last days of October, its members were made to understand that their business was to appro-

THE CHALLENGE SLEIGH

Manufactured by

THE STEVENS
MANUFACTURING
COMPANY.



EXTRA HEAVY CAMEL-BACK RUNNERS, with side plate from draw-rod to rave-clip.

IRON GUARDS, to prevent bolster from catching on pins or raves.

OSCILLATING KNEE, making easy draught on rough or smooth roads.

TRUSSED RAVE, secured to runners by steel clips, relieving the strain and allowing free movement.

BEST SPRING STEEL SHOES.

Made of the very best material by expert Canadian mechanics.

STEVENS MANUFACTURING CO., LONDON, ONT. **WINNIPEG.**
Branch Depot: Grain Exchange Block,

prate funds for a war which one Kruger had forced England into waging, and they promptly made those appropriations without waiting to hear if the country could afford the luxury of a war or not. If that unhesitating action might be interpreted as a delicate compliment to the sagacity of the chancellor of the exchequer, it was fully justified, for Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has a plan.

To begin with, an usually prosperous season helped him. In estimating, at the beginning of the fiscal year, on the probable receipts and disbursements of the government during its course, the chancellor chose not to err on the side of optimism—consequently his balance sheet shows a surplus of \$15,000,000, which can immediately be utilized for war purposes. As for the balance of \$35,000,000 still to be reclaimed, Sir Michael will depend on the issuance of treasury bills to the extent of \$40,000,000—thus setting his figure five millions ahead of actual requirements, to allow for miscalculations. He has no idea, however, of placing so large an amount of treasury bills on the market at once, but will issue them only as occasion demands. Considerable sums have also been promised him by the commissioners for the redemption of the national debt—to be taken from the resources in their hands belonging to the savings banks deposits. Through this course of action any disturbance of the money market will be avoided.

No less than three other plans of financial campaign have, however, suggested themselves to the chancellor. They were, a possible suspension of the payment of the national debt; the addition of a penny or of two-pence to the income tax; and an increase in the subjects of imports on which a duty is charged. What renders all three of these suggestions impracticable is the fact that seven months of the parliamentary year—

which begins in April—already have passed. The suspension of payment on the national debt for the five remaining months would, financiers have advised the chancellor, be almost barren of results. As for the income tax, it has been made plain that while Sir Michael believes that the people affected by this tax—all those whose incomes are \$800 or over—should pay their share, and possibly a heavy share, of the war expenses; still he is convinced that to increase the nation's resources by an addition to this tax alone would be emphatically unfair and inequitable. It is likewise clear that in the event of an increase in the subjects of indirect taxation for so short a time would simply defeat its own ends, for the reason that the persons dealing in the dutiable commodities would reduce their purchases to the lowest point possible—so that the customs receipts on those subjects might fall short of what they are at present, to say nothing of netting an appreciable increase.

THE QUESTION OF PAYMENT.

Although the men who are looking after the finances of the British nation are very far from saying, in the manner of the man in the gallery, "What does it matter?" they do not propose to be over hasty in their anxiety to pay for this war. Parliament has voted the money—enough for the present, at any rate—and the chancellor of the exchequer has told where that money is to come from; about paying it back again there is no hurry, and unless funds should run out before parliament reassembles in the natural course in April, the question of payment will not be considered until then. When payment is made, the funds probably will be raised by means of a uniform tax, and of this the Boers will have to stand their full share, and perhaps, more, too. Britain claims that they brought on this war

and that they ought to pay for a good deal of it. The Transvaal is rich in its gold fields, and although one of the constant complaints of its inhabitants has been that the taxes on these fields is excessive, the chancellor of the exchequer steadfastly believes that, under a pure and equitable administration of its public affairs, the Transvaal, besides supporting its own government could furnish appreciable assistance toward the payment of the new floating war debt.

However, although no one is worrying over the payment of the war bill at present, when the time for its consideration comes, short shift will be made of it. It is definitely known that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach hopes that it may be paid off in the year following next year—1901.

If, however, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had thought it wise to make an increase in the income tax it would have been by no means the first time that an action of this kind has been taken in an emergency brought about by war. Such an increase was made in the years from 1864 to 1867 by Lord Beaconsfield to provide for the extraordinary disbursements caused by the Abyssinian war, and in 1884 Mr. Gladstone followed his example with an increase of a penny on account of the Bechuanaland and Soudan expeditions. In both of these years, however, the income tax stood at five pence on the pound, instead of at eight, as at present, the increased tax being the result of the immense additions to the British army and naval forces. As for the national debt, payment on that colossal liability was suspended as a war measure by Mr. Gladstone in 1885. Again in 1894 an attempt was made to increase the revenue by an additional tax on spirits. The only result was the disorganization of the liquor trade and little if any addition was made to the revenue for the period during which the increase was in existence.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Tarkus Greenwich Gets Hold of Imitation Liquid Air.

Written for The Nor'-West Farmer by C. B. Loomis.

(COPYRIGHT 1899.)

It is a foolish thing to let a boy have just what he wants. Of course there are some boys who never want anything they ought not to have, but they are so few in number that it is not worth while to take them into account. One of the main reasons that boys have parents is so that they can with becoming firmness, refuse to let them have the moon and cigars and a night key and other injudicious things desired of young men from babyhood up. But Mr. Greenwich was old enough to be a grandfather when his first son was born, and as grandfathers are notoriously easy with children, he let Aristarchus—for such was the outlandish name that he gave the boy—have anything in reason or out of reason or in season or out of season that he expressed a wish for.

Now it was about the time that Aristarchus was thirteen that liquid air began to be talked about and after a while it became possible to buy it in small quantities with certain restrictions. A man can't rush into a drug store in great haste and say "Give us a quart of laudanum or strychnine," and get it, you know. The druggist will have a lot of questions to ask. "Do you intend to take it all yourself or will you share some with your family?" he will say, and after the intending purchaser has satisfied him that he does not want it for himself alone, he lets him have it and takes down his name and address.



Two or three choice spirits known of Tarkus.

So it is with the liquid air shops. The fluid is kept in open bottles—for you can't pen up liquid air, safely, and the clerks in charge won't sell a bit until they are satisfied that you are a reliable person with no mischievous proclivities.

Then the clerk makes you sign a receipt for it and after you have paid a hundred

and fifty dollars for a pint, two hundred for a quart, two hundred and fifty for a gallon, and three hundred for a peck—if my liquid measure is wrong it's because I was absent from school with the measles when the class took up liquid measure—I say after the proper payment has been made, the purchaser is allowed to take the bottle out with many cautions against its improper use.



The water poured forth in copious streams and trickled down the hill.

One day Aristarchus read in a book that liquid air was as cold as 300 degrees below zero. It so happened that the day was insufferably hot. A few lines further he read something like "sick rooms may be cooled by the use of liquid air."

He dropped the book and jumped from the bed where he had been sweltering. "If sick rooms, why not well rooms, any old rooms in fact? I'll make papa buy me a bottle of this air."

Now if Aristarchus' father had been a man of the normal age for a parent, that is anywhere between twenty-two and fifty-two, he would have said no sirree when Tarkus (for by that hideous nickname he was known) asked him for a pint bottle of liquid air. But as Mr. Greenwich was seventy-two, he smiled pleasantly and said, "I'll get you some next Saturday when I come up again." Tarkus and his mother were boarding for the summer up in the country.

The clerk in charge of the store was all out of liquid air, but he had something else "just as good." So if the effects of this fluid are according to Tripler, it is no fault of the real liquid air. The clerk was in a hurry to shut up shop—it was Saturday afternoon and he wanted to go to the ball game and he did not ask Mr. Greenwich a single question or make him sign any receipt. He told him not to drop

the bottle and then followed him out to close the shutters and shut up shop.

Mr. Greenwich hastened to the train and was soon hurrying up into the country. The cars were so hot that he longed to open the bottle and pour a little air on the floor, but he knew that Tarkus wouldn't want any one to use the air but himself, so he refrained.

As soon as he reached the boarding house Tarkus ran out to the wagon and said, "Did you get my liquid air?"

"Sh'. Yes, I did," said the old gentleman in a low tone. He must have felt that the other men who had come up to spend Sunday would feel nervous if they knew that Tarkus was to have a bottle of unlimited mischief about his clothes.

There were two or three choice spirits known of Tarkus and with the bottle resting securely in his hip pocket he went forth to find them. They were country boys. There were city boys at the boarding house, but they were fretful, sickly fellows, and Tarkus avoided them when he could.

He found Dick Leonard and Billy Mason out behind the Mason barn, smoking corn silk cigarettes. "Say, fellers, I've got her. Maybe we won't be hot any more."

It was intolerably hot. The thermometer was up in the nineties and the air was damp and muggy. Just the day for a moderate application of liquid air. Tarkus had read the article about Tripler's liquid air to the boys and he supposed that he had a bottle of the real thing. "What say we do. Just get cool or try coasting?"

"Coasting!" yelled Billy: "You forget you're hot if you're coasting."

The Mason pump stood at the brow of a steep hill that ran down in the form of a lane to what they called the "night lot," where the cows were turned after evening milking.

"Now you two boys pump for all you're worth and I'll freeze the water until we have coated the whole hill with a sheet of ice," said Tarkus.

The boys threw away their half smoked cigarettes and sprang to the pump. The water poured forth in a copious stream and trickled down the hill, but not nearly



At the fifth coast he tumbled off the sled and broke the bottle.

fast enough to suit the boys, so they overturned the drinking trough which was full of water. Then Tarkus poured a little of the imitation liquid air out. If it had been the real thing it would have rolled out like smoke and would not have frozen

the water, but as it was, the water froze solid, so for the boys' purpose the imitation was better than the real article. Then they filled the trough once more and again upst it and after a while the whole hill was a glare of ice. Then Billy got his double ripper out of the barn and with loud cries of joy they coasted down hill on ice in midsummer.

If the affair had ended there all would have been well, and old Mr. Greenwich wouldn't have gotten into trouble, for the ice would have melted in a little while, the boys would have had their fun and no one would have been hurt in any way, but Tarkus, instead of putting the bottle in some safe place, carried it in his hip pocket and at the fifth or sixth coast he tumbled off the sled and broke the bottle. In an instant the mercury in that vicinity dropped a hundred degrees.

As bad luck would have it, a summer shower had just begun and the rain turned to hail in a twinkling. The boys gazed at each other in silence for a minute, and then looked at the fields on either

air had been broken, and then she was as much in the dark as before, for she had never even heard of such a thing as liquid air. But she knew what to do in cases of frost bite and she soon had the boys' hands in basins of cold water and had heated milk for them to drink.

Then she went to the door to see what had happened. The pump was thick with ice and long icicles hung from its lips. The hired man stepped up to it at that minute and the next moment he was coasting on his trousers down the lane and when he picked himself up he began to rub his ears and put for the house as fast as he could.

In violent contrast to this she could see people on the piazza of the boarding house, fanning themselves vigorously, while in the hen yard of the Leonards, the hens were walking about with open beaks, a sure sign of unusual heat.

While she stood gazing, there came a sound of an amazed voice from the cow lane, and then Billy's father, his black beard coated with frost, ran in out of the

and many a snap shot was taken of it all.

Tarkus found that the reporter was a chummy sort of fellow and they became friends at once "I'm sorry I didn't have a gallon of the stuff, for I could have frosted the whole state just as easy and given you lots of pleasant work writing it up. It's a peachy sight, isn't it?" said the boy.

"Yes," said the reporter, "but the joke of it is that it was imitation liquid air."

"Well, I had just as much fun as if it was real. There wasn't any imitation about the cold, anyhow."

And there wasn't any imitation about the sum that Mr. Greenwich had to pay for several barrels of frozen apples and corn and beans, and he now feels that there are some things that he ought to refuse the boy hereafter. And liquid air, imitation or otherwise, heads the list that he has made out.



The boys had an ice-ball fight.

side of the lane. On one side had stood tasseled corn, on the other pole beans, while at the extreme foot of the hill was an apple orchard. They would have waited to watch the leaves and the corn and fruit blasted in the bitter cold, but they were afraid of getting blasted themselves. They were freezing and were almost too benumbed to get up the slippery hill and into Billy Mason's house.

Mrs. Mason, Billy's mother, was putting up tomato ketchup and the perspiration was rolling from her forehead as she bustled about the hot kitchen, with all the windows open and the torrid sound of the locust filling the air with its shrilling.

To be confronted by three blue lipped boys, who with chattering teeth told her that they were freezing to death, was to make her believe that she had gone crazy. And when she felt their poor numb hands and the coldness of their summer shirts, she was sure of it.

"For the land sakes!" Are you bewitched? Where have you been and what has happened?"

Billy explained that the bottle of liquid

hail, followed by Snip, the collie, covered from head to foot with ice.

"This beats all," said Mr. Mason, slapping his hands. "A blizzard in August. Where's my Pontiac mittens?"

It was a full hour before the liquid air ceased to act and by that time the fields in the vicinity of the place where the bottle had broken were covered with a foot of hail.

It didn't take the boys long to recover from their chill and then they put on warm clothes and went out and had an ice ball fight. And they yelled to some of the city children to come out and play with them, but they shook their heads and said mamma wouldn't let them. And they probably would have frozen to death.

Of course all the boarders were interested and several got their toes and ears frosted and before the ice was melted, people began to come from all over the county, for the news had been telephoned everywhere, and toward night a reporter came out from the city and Tarkus was pointed out to him as the one who had caused the disturbance. Trees coated with ice in August are an unwonted sight

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE . .
Whitby, Ont. Magnificent buildings, pleasant and healthful surroundings, and the highest educational facilities in Literature, Music, Art, Elocution, Commercial Branches, and Domestic Science, account for the present marked popularity and success of the Ontario Ladies' College. Not only does it occupy the leading place in sound learning, but in those helpful and moulding influences that go to make up a strong, refined and noble character. Send for calendar to
Rev. J. J. HARE, Ph. D., Principal.

ROBT. LECKIE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Wall Papers & Room Mouldings.
Samples and Prices on application.
425 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG.
P.O. Box 317.



DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box, 976—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man. [1927]

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

The Nor'-West Farmer CLUBBING LIST.



THE Subscription Price of THE NOR'-WEST FARMER alone is \$1.00 a year, in advance; by ordering through this office any one of the papers mentioned below, together with THE FARMER, you get the benefit of reduced rates. If more than one of the clubbing papers are wanted, and only one copy of THE FARMER, the **regular published price** of the additional paper must be remitted.

For Example:

The combined price of The Weekly Witness and The Nor'-West Farmer together is \$1.50; if you want, also, say, Hoard's Dairyman, the published price (\$1.00) must be added, making in all \$2.50.

We guarantee promptness and accuracy in forwarding all subscriptions, but as all newspapers are crowded with work about the end of the year, it is advisable to send orders early to secure prompt attention.

NAME OF PAPER.	Regular PUBLISHED PRICE.	With NOR'-WEST FARMER.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Winnipeg	\$1 00	\$1 50
WEEKLY FREE PRESS, Winnipeg	1 00	1 50
SEMI-WEEKLY FREE PRESS, Winnipeg ..	2 00	2 25
WEEKLY TELEGRAM, Winnipeg	1 00	1 50
WEEKLY MAIL & EMPIRE, Toronto	1 00	1 50
WEEKLY GLOBE, Toronto	1 00	1 50
WEEKLY WITNESS, Montreal	1 00	1 50
WEEKLY GAZETTE, Montreal	50	1 00
FAMILY HERALD & WEEKLY STAR, Montreal ..	1 00	1 50
BREEDERS' GAZETTE, Chicago	2 00	2 00
HOARD'S DAIRYMAN, Ft. Atkinson	1 00	1 50
RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL, Quincy	50	1 25

Subscribers taking advantage of clubbing rates must in all cases, if in arrears, include same when remitting, as these rates are all for subscriptions payable in advance, and are to be addressed to us.

Send remittance by express or Post Office Money Orders or by Registered Letter. Cash mailed in letters is at sender's risk.

ADDRESS—

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, P.O. Box 1310, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THREE BOYS IN THE ROCKIES.

Winter in the Wilds of Colorado.

"Hello Ned! When you finish feeding stop at the barn for me, and we'll go over to breakfast together. I think there is a chance for us this winter."

These were the words of Frank Pomeroy, as one morning in early September he passed by where I was busy choring, and called to me over the fence of the corral, then passed on down to the barn to see about some grain for his team.

"A chance," thought I to myself, hurrying through with my work. "Can it be that Linderwood has concluded to retain us boys through the winter?"

Under the circumstances the question was quite natural, for in less than a fortnight our time would expire, and the matter of our winter's employment was giving us considerable concern.

We two, together with Lewis Andrews, another young employee on the ranch, had come from the same town in Ohio the previous spring, and had succeeded in obtaining employment on the same ranch, where at hard work we had spent the summer.

Being lovers of adventure we had brought our guns, and now as the hunting season was on, we were becoming quite anxious to try our luck with the large game that was so plentiful at that time, not only in the immediate vicinity of the ranch, but in most every other part of Colorado.

I was soon through feeding, then passing down to the barn joined Frank, and we walked over to breakfast together.

"Lew told me this morning," said Frank, "that Linderwood wants two or three men to spend the winter on the mountain ranch, and for doing a little clearing has promised to furnish the tenement with a few needful things, to provide most of the provisions for the winter, and also reemploy the men early in the spring. Let's take it. Lew's willing."

The mountain ranch is about 80 miles west, and lies at the very base of the Rocky Mountains, and is one that Mr. Linderwood had but recently purchased from a man, who, because the country was so wild in that section, had sold at a sacrifice and settled farther east.

"All right!" exclaimed I, as soon as Frank had finished. "That'll settle our winter problem, will make us safe for the coming spring and summer, besides we'll get all the hunting we want in that wild country."

At breakfast we saw Lew, who read our faces, and as soon as the meal was over we went to the superintendent's house, and called on Mr. Linderwood.

At first he thought we were too young to stay alone in such a place, but at our insistence consented, and we closed the bargain. We were to do a specified amount of clearing, to take our own ponies and guns, while he was to provide the rest of our outfit and send the goods to the ranch.

However, before starting Mr. Linderwood, who had a fatherly interest in all of his young employees, questioned us considerably concerning our future. Upon learning that Frank and I spent most of our time at school, and once fully expected to read medicine, but had foolishly abandoned the idea, also that Lew had graduated from the high school fully expecting to prepare himself for educational work, but like ourselves, had given it up, he so insisted on our returning to our former definite plans that through his urgency Frank and I decided to spend our winter evenings reading medicine, while Lew was to purchase some books and pass the evenings in profitable study.

What a moment in our young lives that

was! What a decision it proved to be! At that instant our Angel of Fortune, that for some months had been slowly receding, turned, and again started toward us with extended hand.

Mr. Linderwood reminded us that the surrounding country was wild, but added that with care there would be no danger, and gave us the address of a reliable game dealer in Denver to whom we could send any game we might kill more than what we needed for ourselves.

Accordingly after about a fortnight Mr. Linderwood sent a team with our outfit, and the next morning with guns and dogs we mounted our ponies, and waving our hats at the remaining ranchmen started at good speed for the mountain ranch.

As we passed the house Mr. Linderwood called to us: "Boys, remember that guns are always loaded," and with the good wishes of Mrs. Linderwood and daughter we passed out of the gate and turning our ponies, faced the west.

Early the next day we passed Henry, the good-natured Norwegian, with our



One of Western Canada's Earliest Settlers.

goods, and a little after noon sighted the ranch with its old tenement house about a mile beyond us. We soon dismounted before the door of the old building, and took a hasty glance at our surroundings.

A short distance from the house stood an old shed, and beyond the shed stood a stable in bad repair. Near by on the west a range of mountains lifted its rugged form into the azure, and with crags and peaks formed an impassable barrier between us and the west. Toward the east stretched the plain, whose scattered knolls and wooded clusters broke an otherwise monotonous vision.

Lew and I entered the house and began to make ready for our goods, while Frank took his gun and within a few hundred yards of the house bagged four grouse for our late dinner. These we roasted and soon had hidden their savoury flesh where it would do us the most good.

Much of the first week we spent on the house, stable and shed, where we expected to kennel our dogs, with only sufficient hunting to relieve the monotony, to provide us with meat, and to keep con-

stantly before our minds the fact that we were doing for ourselves.

With the goods Mr. Linderwood had sent, to our delight, his large forty-four calibre rifle, also attached to the wagon behind was a small one-horse express wagon and harness for "Nig," one of the ponies. The wagon, Mr. Linderwood said, we would find convenient in taking our surplus game to the railroad at Peru, a small town about fifteen miles south-east. Here also, at the suggestion of Mr. Linderwood, Frank and I on our way over, arranged to recite our lessons in anatomy to a middle-aged physician, Dr. Deering, who was located there.

One morning, while out hunting, we had enjoyed some very successful grouse-shooting, when we angled off toward the woods. Frank and I were not far apart, but Lew was almost a hundred yards to my right when we passed in among the trees.

But a few minutes after we entered Frank and I were startled by the most outlandish racket, starting from up near Lew, and passing down through the woods. Crash! crash! crash! went the dry leaves, brush and twigs, as something tremendously alive made way through the thick underbrush, and in a few seconds out of hearing.

"Which way'd they go?" shouted Lew in a few minutes, running toward us.

"What go?" answered Frank.

"The deer," replied Lew, coming nearer, while his voice and actions generally showed signs of excitement. Then in a moment he added: "I had no more than stepped among the trees than I stopped, and looking down over a high bluff into the woods I saw three large animals lying in the leaves, their backs towards me, and not more than twenty yards below. I watched them a moment, then about thirty feet to the left of these two others I had not seen got up, stretched themselves, and one of them moved forward a few steps and began nosing among the leaves. I stood there looking first at these and then at the other three lying still. Then like a fool concluded to move over behind a tree that stood near. I stepped, caught my foot in a vine, fell headlong among a lot of dry leaves and brush, and all I ever saw afterwards was the tail and hind legs of one passing over an old tree-top right near where they were."

By this time Frank and I were rolling in the leaves, holding our sides and laughing. Pretty soon Frank quieted down sufficiently to ask:

"Why didn't you shoot?"

"Shoot?" said Lew, "I never thought of shooting. I never even thought of my gun till I was picking myself up from among the leaves."

"Buck fever," exclaimed Frank, and again we laughed.

Lew had now cooled off sufficiently to appreciate the ridiculousness of his blunder, and in a moment remarked rather dryly: "never mind, boys, the laugh's on me this time, but's it a good while till spring, and maybe it'll be my turn before that."

We soon gathered ourselves up, decided not to pursue the deer, and separating again hunted a full hour before anything of consequence occurred. By and by Frank shot, or some one in his direction. I started toward him hastily and was soon overtaken by Lew. By this time Frank had fired five times and we had heard him halloo. He was now doing no shooting, but often we heard his voice as he shouted to us.

We answered, and started toward him on the run. Soon he called again and by this time we were much nearer, so stooping I saw him through the limbs of a small tree. He had no sooner called to us to be careful than upon looking down at

the foot of the tree we saw a large bear, sitting on his haunches regarding Frank. Upon seeing us approach the angry brute sauntered off through the woods.

Frank was soon down, and upon learning from him that he had fired five times at the bear from short range, and then climbed that small tree only to escape the animal's clutches, we pursued but were in no great haste. We said it was on account of our shot being small that we followed so slowly, and, I suppose, that was true, at least in part. But there are other reasons that could be easily conjured up, wholly independent of guns and the size of our shot, that also contributed quite largely to the allayment of our enthusiasm. We were some little time in persuading ourselves that the bear was ours, and this hesitancy was noticeably encouraged by the animal's reluctance in retreating, and by the question he seemed to be pondering in his own mind as to whether human flesh in the veal period would not be fully as palatable as roots and insects. However, our pursuit was lively enough to keep in sight of him, although we stopped once or twice to more fully assure ourselves whether it was head or tail that was toward us, for we decided that the greatest good to the greatest number would be more likely to follow if we all travelled in the same direction.

Once Lew and I, mustering up our courage, fired two loads of small shot at him just to show the animal that we were not afraid, and were not to be tampered with. But the distance being one hundred and fifty yards, no noticeable inconvenience was occasioned him.

By and by he suddenly disappeared. Hoping he was holed, but fearing otherwise, we separated, and slowly approached the place where we had seen him last. Here we found a ravine coming down through the woods, emptying its waters into the small stream below, and on its opposite bank began a rough bluff of huge stone that stretched along parallel with the stream.

We soon discovered a path leading toward the base of the end of the large stone, and following it with our eyes, saw that it led to a large hole near the corner at the end. In the path tracks and an occasional drop of blood told the story of bruin's escape.

We walked around and looked carefully, but found nothing encouraging.

We climbed to the top of the huge rock. Here we discovered there were two stones, for about three feet from the edge the stone had long ago cracked parallel with the edge, and by reason of settling at the foundation the severed portion had leaned forward till the opening on top was fully three feet wide.

We returned to the den again and found that the hole extended along under the severed portion, but about six feet in turned and seemed to go under the main stone.

"If he were under the split part we might rout him out," said Lew.

"How?" we both inquired instantly.

"Pry it off," said Lew, with the air of one who had already solved the difficulty in his own mind.

"Pry it off?" inquired Frank in astonishment. "You could not pry it off with a four-ox team hitched to a huge lever."

"No, not with a four-ox team, but with a forty ox-team I presume one might," remarked Lew. And so speaking he left us and returned to the top of the stone. In a moment he called to us, and upon going up Lew said, "Fellows, we can get him if he's not too far under the main stone, and if you let me have my way and do as I say, I'll do the same with each of you later."

"Agreed," said I, and Frank consented. Then Lew, reaching down and picking

WORK
DONE
WITH

THOROLD CEMENT

SPEAKS
FOR
ITSELF.



The above is a cut of **FRANCIS J. STOTT'S CONCRETE BARN, BRANDON, MAN.**, taken in course of construction. The walls and floors are built entirely out of gravel and Thorold Cement, the size of which is 30x40x14 to plate. The walls are 1 ft. thick to plate, and gables 8 in.

FOR FREE PAMPHLET WITH FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS—

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, Thorold, Ont.

THE WINNIPEG HEATER.



It can be used in a similar manner attached to the smoke-stack of a furnace, cooking range, or any coal or wood stove. A saving of two or three tons of coal per winter is effected by its use in this way, and much more healthy and comfortable apartments result.

Do not fancy you are economizing by doing without it. You waste far more fuel than it costs every winter.



WESTERN BRANCH—

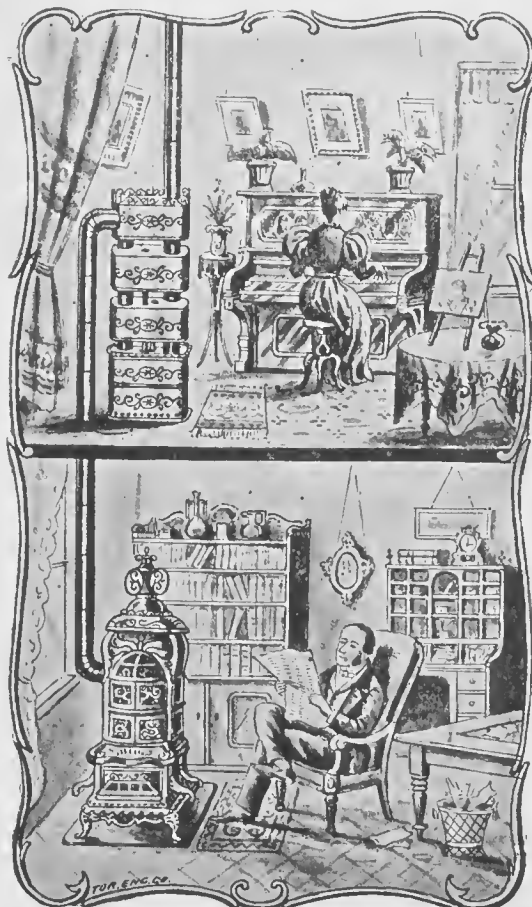
R. DOUGLAS,

OFFICE : 463 MAIN ST. - WINNIPEG.

Manufactured in Canada
only by the

Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Ltd.
PRESTON, ONT.

Manufacturers of
METAL CEILINGS, SIDING,
SHINGLES, Etc.



Cut showing the Winnipeg Heater heating an up-stairs room.

up a small twig, turned his back toward us, and we knew he was arranging "cuts." Soon he turned to us and said, "Now the one of us who gets the shortest cut must go to the house, get two axes, the rifle and some buckshot shells for our guns."

As the house was less than a mile away, we agreed, drew, and the trip fell to me.

While I was gone Lew selected his pieces and as soon as I returned he and Frank took the axes and began. They had soon felled three ironwood trees about three inches through, and cutting them off about eight feet from the butts, had three very strong but clumsy levers. At Lew's suggestion we carried them to the opening in the stone, and dropping the butts about three feet down the crack, let the upper five feet lean toward the hill. We placed the three levers side by side.

"Now, Lew, there's your lever, your fulcrum and your weight, but where's your power?" said I.

"There it is," said Lew, pointing to a large "two-foot" oak standing about twenty-five feet from the levers, and on a line parallel with the edge of the stone.

Instantly Lew's plan dawned upon us. The large tree was to be felled so as to strike the lever crosswise, and the tremendous weight of the falling tree would pry off the rock.

"Good!" said I. "But you can't make it strike the levers."

"Strike the levers!" said Lew rather sharply. "It's a poor woodsman who can't fell a straight tree within three feet of a given point." Then, after carefully directing us where to chop, he stepped down on a level with the den, and finding a safe place, stood, rifle in hand.

It was some little time before Lew cried to our encouragement, "She's leaning, get ready!"

You better think things were growing interesting around there about that time. Would she strike the levers? Would the levers break? Would the stone roll? Would we get the bear or would he get us? were our mental questions.

Frank now volunteered to do the last of the chopping, so I, gun in hand, stepped down near Lew and stood. I had not been standing long before the tree was in the act of falling, and cracking, down she came, my hair fairly standing, struck the levers, and away rolled the huge stone over the hill.

"There he comes! look! shoot! where's my gun?" shouted Frank, as out came one bear—two bears, and the bewildered brutes in scampering off had turned towards us.

I fired immediately both barrels in quick succession into the head bear, but only succeeded in wounding him. As we were standing on the direct line of his retreat in that direction the angered brute stood upon his hind feet and showed fight.

Lew levelled his large rifle and, with better nerve than I possessed, waited till the brute was within ten feet of the muzzle, then fired.

The bear dropped, tried to get up again, and then rolled over dead.

Frank had now fired from the top of the rock into the brain of the second bear, which at the same instant Lew's rifle was discharged, lay in the agony of death.

"There they are," said Lew, upon seeing the two animals lying still upon the ground. "There are our bears."

Lew and I now returned to the house for Nig and the express wagon, leaving Frank with the rifle and the bears.

No difficulty was experienced until we undertook to drive through the woods. Here the underbrush and thick-growing trees made it laborious in the extreme. Finally we reached a point about two hundred yards back of the bear den, but

here we encountered an additional difficulty in the nature of rocks and steep embankment. We unhitched and drove Nig down towards the bears. The smell of the animals, or something, gave us some trouble with the pony, but with both of us at the bit we succeeded in getting him near enough for Frank to tie the lines around the bears, and then, fastening them to the tugs, we "snaked" the carcasses up to where the wagon stood. In a short time we had them home, swung up to a beam in the shed, dressed and ready for the market.

Early the following Saturday we were astrid and soon had our first consignment of game—three dozen grouse and two bears—in the wagon, and with our "Anatomy" Frank and I started for Peru, for the double purpose of shipping our game and to recite our first lesson to Dr. Deering.

The Doctor was greatly interested in the story of our adventure with the bears and accepted it as sufficient apology for the latter part of our lesson being poorly recited. However, like a wise teacher, both for our own good and to show us that only a well-recited lesson was passable, he re-assigned the last few pages in connection with our advance work, then

Just then I came up, and Frank turning held up the bone with the remark, "Here, Ned, Lew has grubbed out a human bone."

"Yes," said I, "the femur of the right leg."

Inasmuch as we had each agreed in our judgment, neither knowing that the other had expressed an opinion, Lew began to think maybe we were right, and showed us just where he had found it.

We soon had the brush cleared away, and were carefully scraping the loose dirt from the surface, when Frank's mattock struck and rolled out a human skull—as sure as the world, a human skull!

"Look!" said Frank sharply, and when Lew and I turned, there sat the skull with its brainless cranium, its eyeless sockets, its imperfect nose and exposed teeth, facing Lew, as much as to say, "Call me a bear?"

Lew picked up his axe and mattock and starting off, said: "Come on, fellows, we're robbing some one's grave."

"No we're not," said I, "this is no grave. Some hunter or traveller has perished here—perhaps has been killed by a grizzly, or the Indians—and his body has been left for nature to care for. Come back, Lew. Don't get sentimental."



A Bachelor's Paradise.

bade us a pleasant good-bye for a fortnight.

* * *

One bright morning in October we were all three grubbing in the clearing, when Lew turned out with his mattock a bone that had been lying just under the surface. He picked it up and carelessly tossed it over to Frank with the remark, "There, Doc, examine that and tell us whether it's from a bear or a buffalo," and then laughing he continued his grubbing, satisfied that he had "stumped" Frank. Frank glanced at it carelessly at first, then picked it up, turned it over three or four times, glanced toward Lew, and then again at the bone. In an instant he called for me to come up, and then ran over to Lew flushed with excitement and said:

"Say, Lew, where'd you find this?"

"Right there," said Lew, pointing about five feet back of him to a place where he had just been digging. "Why? Some larger animal than a bear?"

"Yes," answered Frank, "and an animal, too, of much more importance than ever roamed these plains. This bone is from a human body—the femur of the right leg," said Frank, excitedly.

Lew returned and for a short time would have nothing to do with the searching, but soon he was scratching away as busy as the rest.

Frank picked up the skull, carefully knocked the dirt from it, and then placing it with the femur, we resumed our search.

"No," said Frank presently, "this has not been buried at all; it lies too near the surface and besides this covering is simply decayed leaves and twigs and other light material."

"Oh!" said Lew, his face lighting up, "I'll venture this is the burial place of an Indian. You remember their mode of burial? How they arrange some cross pieces between the trunk and branches of a low tree, place the body with its many belongings upon this platform, then leave it with the elements with no further thought about it? I'll bet this tree I just chopped down will show such marks on its limbs."

We passed around to the top of the low tree—and sure enough the lower limbs showed the marks of the tomahawk, or other sharp instrument, where a platform had rested, and with the decay of the wood that supported the body the bones had fallen down under the tree, where a

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.

Racine, Wisconsin.

Manufacturers of 'CASE' Engines, Threshers & Powers.

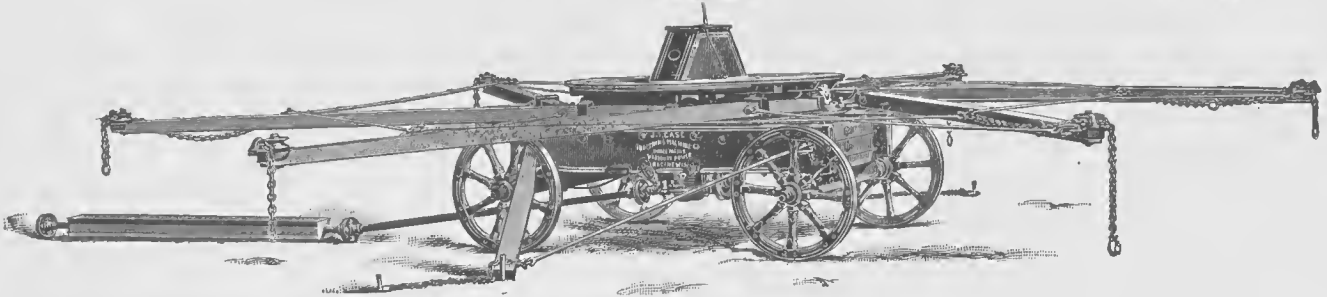


For Information write

WINNIPEG BRANCH,

Cor. Princess & James Sts.

D. B. MACLEOD, Gen. Agent.



THE "WOODBURY" POWER

(Dingee Pattern)

Is the only RELIABLE Horse Power.

WRITE FOR OUR 1899 CATALOGUE OF

Engines and Separators.

few of them had already been found.

"We may also find parts of his gun and tomahawk," suggested Lew, "for these aborigines are very careful to bury, especially their warriors and chiefs, fully equipped for the Happy Hunting Ground.

We soon returned to where the bones had been found, and, laying aside all sentiment, began with cruel mattocks to disturb their quiet repose.

"Being students of anatomy," remarked Frank, "we above all others are justifiable in disturbing these bones, for by a careful study of these we will enable our patients to keep their's together all the longer."

"Going to doctor Indians?" remarked Lew, with his characteristic humor.

"Not necessarily," answered Frank, but a man's a man irrespective of race or color."

Frank had just picked up the left fibula and tibia when Lew cried: "Listen!"

"It's the hounds," I remarked, after listening a moment. "Where are our guns?"

"Let's hustle and get them," suggested Lew, for if it's a deer it may come this way.

"Let's scatter," said Frank, "then, if it comes this way, one of us will be sure to get a shot."

I ran, gun in hand, quite a distance toward the east, while Frank held the centre and Lew took the west edge of the thicket, and, secreting ourselves, we stood listening for the game.

I soon discovered that the wind was in our favor, and then, with the music of the hounds growing more distinct, I stood with bated breath.

It was now quite noticeable that the dogs were coming our way, and I was just becoming enthused over their baying when bang went some one's gun. In an instant bang! and then bang! bang! in quick succession went the guns again. Stooping I saw the deer coming diagonally across and that it would pass between Frank and me.

It came within about 80 yards of me, and then fearing that it would come no nearer, I fired. Seeing it did not fall I fired again, and by this time it was beyond range.

I rushed out to where I had seen it last and was soon joined by Frank and Lew.

"It almost fell over," said Lew, "when I fired the first time. Wasn't more than thirty yards away."

"It jumped sideways when I fired," said Frank, "and I was sure it was going to fall."

"I think we all hit it," said I, not will-

ing to be left out entirely, although I knew that eighty or a hundred yards is a long distance for any of our shot guns to hit and kill.

"Did you know," inquired Frank, "that the 'vital spot' for deer is a small place near the shoulder, not much larger than the breadth of one's double hand, and if that spot is not hit, the game may run a mile or more, and oftentimes escapes entirely?"

Just then the hounds both came up and with their noses still on the trail we followed them in hot and noisy pursuit. They were soon out of our sight, but with their encouraging music in our ears, we pushed on as rapidly as possible, when all at once the dogs "changed their tune" and began in a different strain. We knew they had come up with the game, and pushing on we soon found our deer—a full grown doe—stretched out on the leaves, dead.

"Venison in our bill of fare henceforth," said Frank, at the same time opening his large knife and using it on the deer's throat.

"Yes," said I, "no butcher or game dealer will fatten his purse on this queen of the plains."

"To be our own flesh and blood," remarked Lew, with a double suggestion of cunning and pathos.

We were not long in bringing Nig and the drag-sled—a contrivance we found more convenient than the wagon for rough ground—and soon had our deer swinging from a beam in the shed and dressed.

It was now about supper time, so while Lew and Frank got supper I returned to the clearing and brought home the bones we had found.

When I returned the boys had supper ready, and we soon sat down to venison tenderloin and roast potatoes.

That evening while Lew was busy with trigonometry, Frank and I boiled and examined the bones. It was now very evident from the high cheek or malar bones that the skeleton was that of an Indian, so we gave ourselves no more concern in that direction. Out of respect for Lew we did the boiling out of doors, and here we worked, smoked our eyes and had a good time for several hours.

About nine o'clock Frank took the skull and removing the bottom from the lantern, he approached the house, leaving me wondering what he was up to. Having reached the window close by where Lew was studying within, he placed the burning light in the cranium, and then

moaning like a lost spirit in the lower regions, he thrust the blazing-eyed image of death against the window right before Lew's face. Lew started, and in an instant was on his feet, horror-struck. Then bethinking himself he smiled, sat down, quietly resumed his work and the joke was off.

"I question the propriety of that joke," said I to Frank as he returned, chuckling over Lew's fright.

"So do I," said Frank, and the next instant he was in the house apologizing.

That night we were awakened about two o'clock, and it was some little time before we could make out what the matter was. Presently Lew remarked "Coyotes—and they are after our venison. Let's get a pelt apiece."

We were soon out of bed and taking our guns stole quietly into the back room, the rear window of which looked out upon the shed not more than fifty feet away. The late moon was now shining beautifully, the wind was high, and the swift and hurrying clouds left the shed alternately in light and shadow. Through the lower row of glass in the upper sash we looked and could see the wolves, now on top of the shed and now on the ground as they ran about sniffing, barking and nosing every crack. Fortunately for us we had repaired the shed quite thoroughly some weeks ago, and nowhere could these cunning brutes gain access to our venison. Judging from the din they were making, one would think there must be a score of them, but seven was the most we saw at any one time.

"Wait," said Frank, "till three of them are on the shed, then let's fire through the glass."

He had scarcely finished his remark when almost at the same instant five wolves appeared on the top of the shed. Soon one jumped down, then two more came up. Soon two jumped down, then selecting each fellow his wolf, we fired. The remaining one and those on the ground we saw no more, but there was less noise and three fewer coyotes in our vicinity thereafter. We threw their carcasses into the shed, skinned them the next morning and stretched their pelts.

We spent almost the whole of the following day searching for the remaining parts of the skeleton, and were rewarded by finding all except the small carpal and some of the tarsal bones, which we never found. But our skeleton, when in a few days we had it thoroughly cleansed and strong, was of great value to us.

(To be Continued.)